DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY

VOL. V NO. 194 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I, sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs. Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGHDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris)
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and divdends collected for clients.

D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.
Marine Lines, First Lane.
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,
GENERAD MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

EASTERN HOTEL.
13, Meadows Street, Bombay.
EXCELLENT CUISINE,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES

DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT.
Hot meals of exquisite taste and best quality.
14, GREEN STREET, FORT.

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA

LAST DAY!
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY
OF THIS
GRAND CLEARANCE SALE
OF
Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc. at rock bottom prices.
Select your requirements from quite variety of up-to-date articles.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AND ALSO THE EDWARD THEATRE AT KALBADEVI ON THE MAIN KALBADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Vendors, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises the following very valuable landed properties:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground on the East side of Kalbadevi Road, admeasuring 950 square yards or thereabouts (of which about 935 square yards is pension, and tax land and about 15 square yards is claimed by the Vendors to be of quit and ground rent tenure, but which the Collector of Bombay asserts is Sanadi land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 2470-7302 and New Survey Nos. 1-27, 27, 2-27, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. C1786-1787-1788-2463(1) and 2463(2), and Street Nos. 8-10-12-14 and 12, bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the North by lot No. 2, hereinafter described, on or towards the South by Jambulwadi Lane, on or towards the East by Kalbadevi Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Muljee Jaitha.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate on the West of Kalbadevi Road, admeasuring 607 square yards or thereabouts is partly pension and tax and partly of quit and ground rent tenure another 70 square yards or thereabouts is claimed by the Vendors as of quit and ground rent tenure, but which the Collector of Bombay asserts to be Sanadi land and the remaining portion admeasuring 540 square yards or thereabouts is Farzendari land) registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 2470, 7302, New Survey Nos. 1-27, 27, 2-27, 38 and 39, together with the building and theatre known as the Edwardes Theatre standing thereon and all the furniture and fittings appertaining to the said Theatre including all electric fittings, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 1789, 2527, 2529, 1790 and 2530 and Street Nos. 16-42-44-18-20 and 45, bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by the Kolbhat Lane, on or towards the South by lot No. 1 on or towards the East by Kalbadevi Road and on or towards the West by the property of Mulji Jaitha and partly by Kolbhat Wadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. Solicitors for the Vendors, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 English built rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 15th August, 1917.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY NEW FURNITURE.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 19TH AUGUST, 1917, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), AT THAKOREDWAR BHAGIRATHA BRIDGE ON TRAMWAY LINES.

Auction sale of teak and black wood office as well as household furniture, including rich satin and tapestry lined suite of sofas and chairs, dining tables and dining chairs, rich almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, washing tables, glass and panel door cupboards, dressing tables, marble top centre tables, wooden bedstead, dumb waiters sofas, towel stands, and deck chairs etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 19th August 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at the above place all the furniture of a shop comprising fancy satin and tapestry lined suite of sofas and chairs dining tables, and dining chairs, office writing tables and office arm and armless chairs of various designs fancy almyrahs, glass and panel door cupboards, book cases, dressing chest of drawers, and tables, marble top centre and octagon tables, easy and low chairs, dumbwaiters, wooden bedsteads, revolving book cases, verandah benches tiled and plain teapoys towel stands, book racks, deck chairs, etc., etc.

Property of a furniture dealer, who is going to close his business.

Catalogues will be published and above will be on view from to-morrow.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th Aug. 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GOLD, SILVER AND PEARL ORNAMENTS, ETC.

H. C. Suith No. 1163 of 1915.

Hassonally Adamji ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Mahomedally Adamji ..... Defendant.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the following:—

Gold ornaments such as bangles, sankli, ponchi, mohanmala, chandanhar, chhedas, sankias, ear-rings, madalias, rings, bangles, set with pearls and rubies, pins, etc., and silver ornaments such as sankias, trays, cups, tumblers, kettles, sugar and milk pots, flower pots, rose water sprinklers, trees, photo frames, table ornaments, gold and silver watches, gold buttons, set with diamonds, pearl ornaments such as har, kanthi, kana, mala, raifuls, ear-rings, mohanmala, ponchi, gold bracelet with watch and loose pearls, rubies, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. The above will be on view at the Auctioneers' Rooms, 2 days before the day of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS AND BREWERS FOR INVESTMENT.

Auction Sale of a Been Brewing Factory with plants and machinery, etc., opposite the Crescent Mills (Lakhmidas Mill) and next to the Tricumdas Mill, at Fergusson Road.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, the British Beer Breweries, Ltd., and in pursuance to the power of sale, contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 14th day of March, 1914, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of August, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following properties on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.

1STLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, admeasuring 4,214 square yards with the Beer Brewing Factory, Engine House and other buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the back and on the south side of another piece of land belonging to Byramji Hirjibhoy Warden, and Pirozshaw Cowasji Banji, and on the southern side of the Ferguson Road, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 84, 297, and 690, Collector's New Nos. A-11987 and 12311, Old Survey Nos nil, and New Survey No. 1-2766 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "G" Nos. 2118 (6), (7) and 2220 (2), and Street Nos. 1114 "E" and "F," and 1216 (a), and bounded on the East by the property of Narayen Madhowrao Donge, on the West partly by the property of Bombay Improvement Trust and partly by the property of Byramji Hirjibhoy Warden and Perozshaw Cowasji Bamji, on the North by the property of the said Byramji Hirjibhoy Warden, and Perozshaw Cowasji Bamji, and on the South by the property of the Bombay Improvement Trust.

2NDLY.—All and singular the engine, boiler, machinery implements, tools, fixtures, plants, fittings, utensils, articles and things which are now on the hereditaments and premises firstly described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th August, 1917.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.
80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

EXPERT preparation as for the past sixteen years for High Commercial, Banking, Secretarial, Accountancy and Indian Government Auditor's Diploma Examinations on practical lines.

Prospectus on application.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — — Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — — Rs. 35 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

DON'T CONDEMN YOUR TYPEWRITERS—We undertake all sorts of most intricate repair works and execute them in a quite substantial and up-to-date manner at very reasonable charges. Typewriters cleaned, Typewriters overhauled, Typewriters adjusted, Typewriters repaired at lowest charges. Every repair guaranteed. Estimates free. A Rev. Gent. writes "If anyone desires a Typewriter repaired promptly and with care, I am sure he can go to no better place in Bombay than to your Firm."

We repair all makes of Typewriters.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

NO HEAVY BUNCH OF KEYS.—To meet increasing demand, we stock sets of 6 and 12 padlocks of very superior make, each set having only 2 keys to fit all the locks in that set. Quoations and sizes on application to R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LEPROSY of ten years standing, Lencoderma and patches of any duration arising from vitiated blood cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Rs. 7/8 per week. Three days treatment sent free for trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga Ch., Mitter Street, Calcutta. 895

BEST INDIAN MADE LOCKS of the Pioneer Lock Works to be had only from the Sole Agents R. H. PATUCK Co. Note new address: 265, Hornby Road, Bombay. 725

REAL AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD CHAIRS can be had at moderate rate from R. D. BILLIMORIA, Cabinet maker, BARBHAYA MOHALLA, Bibijan Street, Bombay. 9271

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

FRUITS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3/8, all charges included, by V.P. parcel post, Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 9153

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR TYRES and TUBES for cheapest, prompt and reliable vulcanising at as. 8 and 4 per inch respectively. Cars on hire and for sale. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOOKS TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupatty, Bombay. A.

LOST.

IN the vicinity of Bazargate Street on 21st ultimo at noon a GOLD RING set with Emerald. Handsome reward to the finder. Apply Box No. 19, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9072

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Salary Rs. 40 to Rs. 60. Future prospects. Apply with testimonials stating qualifications and second language to SECRETARY, Goculdas T. Charities Office, Fort, Bombay. 9330

WANTED—Experienced GRADUATES in Science and other subjects for the Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad. Very substantial pay and prospects. Apply personally to the MANAGER. 9294

WANTED—Salesmen for Glassware, Sundries, Hosieries and Bunder Lines by a well-known Import Office. Only experienced men need apply to Box No. 72, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9287

WANTED—A qualified and experienced Child's NURSE (European will be preferred) to take charge of an infant son of a Ruling Family of a Native State. Boarding and lodging free. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials and a photograph to Box No. 83, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9327

WANTED—A competent MISTRI to take charge of machinery. A good knowledge of Linde Ammonia Refrigerating Plant and Oil Engine essential. Pay Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 70, after three months' approved service. Apply with particulars of former service to MANAGER, Government Military Dairy, Deolali. 9328

WANTED

WANTED by an experienced Accountant, two hours' ENGAGEMENT, any time between 12 and 6. Please write to Box No. 82, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9323

AN ITALIAN DIPLOMATIST wishes to give upto date Academical Scientific training in Fine Arts. Also tuition in the Italian Language. Apply to Box No. 84, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9329

WANTED—AGENTS for the new Indian Manufacturing Co. for Black Japan and Phenyle. N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonjee Building, Dongree Post No. 9. 9150

WANTED by P. E. Student strong in Mathematics and Physics TUITIONS and EXTRA WORK from 12 to 4. Write to Box No. 67, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9273

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—PURCHASERS of COOLIE BLANKETS, country-made, pure-wool superior quality 7½x5½ft. Rs. 3-8. Medium quality 7½x4½ft. Rs. 2-8, cheap quality 6x5 ft. Rs. 1-10. Apply to G. L. JAISWAL & Co., Jamhor, District Gaya. 9321

WANTED—A PARTNER to join an Engineer with European qualifications of long standing in starting Engineering practice in Bombay. One already practising preferred. Apply to Box No. 85, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9335

FREE from usual Fees, a Help and Blessing. A rare opportunity to those desirous of passing the Senior Cambridge Examination. EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL has formed a New Batch for the December Exam., and Pupils will be admitted in it at Half Fees till the end of May. Anxious Students (and those who were quoted high Fees) should call on the Principal, at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—HOUSES Nos. 800, 801, 805, 806 and 807, Poona Camp, Butler Mohoila. Intending buyers should see Mr. M. C. JOSHI, c/o N. BULLEL & Co., Budhwar Peth, Poona City. 9247

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

ONE 80 B. H. P. Semi-Deisel Nat Crude OIL ENGINE, slightly used, in perfect order. For particulars apply to "X" c/o the "Sandesh" Office, Bombay, No. 2. 9291

PREMIER CYCLE by Appointment H. M. The King; a small shipment just received. Roadster cycles complete at Rs. 200. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona.

ONE quite new complete DYNAMO of 3 horse with switch board 250 volts. and 20 Amps and an Electric Crane, lifts one ton ice at a time. Communicate with Box No. 81, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9322

TO BE LET.

PLANS and DESIGNS of a building on Plot No. 14, Princess Street, with a very good frontage near tram and railway line are under preparation. Those desirous of having either shops, godowns or show rooms at long lease should apply to Messrs. DESAI and BHUTA, No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. Designs may be altered according to the requirements of the tenants. 9324

TO BE LET

TO LET—One BUNGALOW with large compound in Amraoti Camp, best locality. Apply N. B. AKOLAWALLA, Berar Mill, Badnera. 9336

TO LET—1st or 2nd STOREY, suitable for office, of House No. 12-14, Custom House Road, adjoining Messrs. JOHN ROBERT & Co. Apply or see BATLIBOI & Co., 49, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. 9300

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

ROYAL NAVY.

BOYS of EUROPEAN PARENTAGE are invited to apply to join the Royal Navy as BOY SEAMEN and BOY SHIPWRIGHTS and ARTIFICERS. The limits of age and the physical requirements are as follows:—

BOY SEAMEN—Age between 15¾ and 16¾, height about 5 feet, chest about 28 inches.

BOY SHIPWRIGHTS—Age between 14 and 16.

ARTIFICERS—Age between 15 and 16.

Subject to medical examination by Naval Medical Officer, certificate of birth or declaration before Magistrate as to age necessary, and written consent of parents, guardian or nearest relative to boy entering Royal Navy and engagment for service after reaching age of 18. Further details of condition of service can be obtained on application to the CHIEF SECRETARY to the Government of Bombay. 9333

IN THE MATTER OF THE STANDARD BANK, LIMITED,

(In Liquidation.)

AT an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company, duly convened, and held at the Registered Office of the Company, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 23rd day of July, 1917, the following Resolution was duly passed, and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the said Company, also duly convened, and held at the same place, on the 13th day of August, 1917, the same resolution was duly confirmed as a special resolution:—

"That the Company be wound up Voluntarily."

And at such last mentioned Meeting, Mr. Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail Sobani and Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Govindjee were appointed liquidators for the purposes of the winding-up.

Bombay, 14th August, 1917.

MADHOWJEE DAMODHER THACKERSEY
Chairman.

CASTOR OIL.

THE Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, Embarkation, may require monthly a very considerable quantity of superfine CASTOR OIL. The specification of the oil can be seen on application at No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Dock. It is such that only those, who deal in high grade castor oil need apply. 9266.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DADAR-MATUNGA ESTATE.

THE Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to consider applications for the reservation for particular communities of compact blocks of land between the King's Circle and Matunga Station. Plans of the area may be seen on application at the Board's Offices, Esplanade Road.

R. H. A. DELVES,
9267 Dy. Land Manager.

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
7900

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Interim Dividends for the half year ending 30th June, 1917, have been declared, namely:—

Rs. 3-8-0 per share less Income Tax on Preference Shares.
Rs. 10-0-0 per share free of Income Tax on Ordinary Shares.
Rs. 30-0-0 per share free of Income Tax on Deferred Shares.

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 5th September between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., (S.T.) excepting Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 21st August, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 21st August, to 4th September, 1917, both rates inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th August, 1917. 9280

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CLEARANCE SALE OF SECOND-HAND MOTOR CARS, &C.

THE following will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at 12 noon on SUNDAY, the 9th September, 1917, at No. 1, Sholapur Road, Poona, the premises of F. B. Stewart and Son.

Terms of sale strictly CASH.

Brown Car, 20-28 h.p., 4 Cylinders.
Rover Car, 6 h.p., Single Cylinder.
Argyll Car, 20 h.p., 4 Cylinders.
Richard Brazier, 10-12 h.p., Twin Cylinder.
Argyll Car, 12-14 h.p., Twin Cylinder.
Rubber Stamp Machine. 9334

THE STANDARD BANK, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to section 209 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1913, that a Meeting of the creditors of THE STANDARD BANK, LIMITED, will be held at No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of September, 1917, at 6 p.m., (S.T.), for the purposes provided for in the said section.

Bombay, 14th August, 1917.

VITHALDAS DAMODHER GOVINDJEE,
9332 Joint Liquidator.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1917, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after Monday, the 3rd of September, 1917. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each share-holder to his address last standing in the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 18th August, 1917 to September 1st 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

TATA SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 25th July, 1917. 9077

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 731 of 1917.

The Advocate General of Bombay having his office in the High Court Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, 5th Baronet, residing at Mazagon Castle, Mazagaon, without the Fort of Bombay; (2) Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Baronet residing at Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay; (3) Muncherjee Pestonjee Khareghat, residing at Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay; (4) Hormusjee Ardeshir Wadia, residing at Marine Lines, without the Fort of Bombay; (5) Jehangir Bomonjee Petit, residing at Pedder Road, without the Fort of Bombay; (6) Kavasji Jalbhoy Sett, residing at Pedder Road, without the Fort of Bombay; (7) Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Second Baronet, residing at Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay, all of Bombay Parsee inhabitants, the present Trustees of the Fund and Properties of the Parsee Punchayat of Bombay having their office as such Trustees at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and all other the members of the Parsee Community of Bombay ...Defendants.

UNDER Order I Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 Notice is hereby given to the Parsee Community of Bombay, that the plaintiff abovenamed has with the permission of this Honorable Court granted on the 17th day of July, 1917, instituted this suit against the defendants abovenamed on behalf of themselves and all other the members of the Parsee Community of Bombay for the following relief:—

(a) That the deed of the 4th day of December 1851 mentioned in the plaint herein may be rectified by declaring the objects of the fund referred to in the said plaint to be as set forth in para 5 of the plaint.
(b) That the plaintiffs costs may be provided for and.
(c) That the plaintiff may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

And that the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 17th day of September 1917.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1917.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 24th day of July, 1917.

Messrs. CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
9269

Good News for Sufferers!

If you suffer from Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility there is no need for despair now, even though you may have tried many remedies without success. Erectruss will save you; it is the most wonderful cure for these diseases yet discovered; it simply cannot fail because the underlying principle is scientific and infallible.

Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperaemia" is one of the wonders of medical science and Erectruss is the practical application of this principle—that is why it is superseding all other remedies and earning high praise from all quarters. The price of an Erectruss outright is Rs. 15 (plus postage etc.) very small compared with its health value. Our Descriptive Booklet which describes the treatment fully, will be sent Post Free on request. Write now, in case you forget to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) Sole Agency, BATALA (India).

Erectruss

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GULAMHOOSEIN ALLIBHOY, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our clients The PEARL MILLS, LIMITED, the undermentioned property Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise, howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground situate, lying and being at DeLisle Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,461 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 260, 260, 297 and 697, and New Nos. 11965, 11966, 12276 and 12693 and New Survey No. 1/2902 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1948, and Street No 914 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East partly by Survey No. 2901 and partly by a passage leading to DeLisle Road on or towards the West partly by Survey No. 2903 and partly by the property of the Pearl Mills Ld. on or towards the North by Survey Nos. 2932-2931-2930 and on or towards the South by the property of the Pearl Mills Ld.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1917.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
9325 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII, of 1913

and

In the matter of the HINGOLEE PRESS COMPANY, Limited, and reduced.

The Hingolee Press Company, Limited and reduced. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition has been presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for confirming a Resolution of the above Company for reducing its capital from Rs. 2,00,000 to Rs. 56,250. A list of the persons admitted to have been creditors of the Company on the 8th day of August, 1917, may be inspected at the Offices of the Company at Forbes Building, Home Street, within the Fort or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu Hormasjee & Co., the Company's Solicitors at 89, Medows Street, within the Fort, at any time during usual business hours on payment of the charge of Re. 1.

Any person who claims to have been on the last mentioned day and still to be a creditor of the Company, and who is not entered on the said list and claims to be so entered, must on or before the 22nd day of August, 1917, send in his name and address, and the particulars of his claim, and the name and address of his Attorneys (if any) to the undersigned at their Office at 89, Medows Street, within the Fort, or in default thereof, he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of capital.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1917.

NANU HORMASJEE & Co.,
9326 Attorneys for the said Company.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY, AT 4-30 P.M.

A VERY GOOD INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT THE JUNCTION OF NORTHBROOK STREET AND DURGADEVI. STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Crawford, Bayley and Co., Attorneys for Messrs Jitaji Khumaji and others, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Jagjivan Raisey Raja and by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved unto the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 17th day of July, 1915, the undermentioned very valuable landed property, facing two roads on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 970 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2980 2983, New No. 9926, Old Survey No. 5072, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7790 and Street Nos. 200-202, and C Ward Nos. 7791-7792, Street Nos. 1-2, and all which premises are situate at Northbrook Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by Northbrook Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by Durgadevi Street, and on or towards the South by the property now or late of Mesoor Raja.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale, can be had on application to Messrs. Crawford, Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the said Messrs. Jitaji Khumaji and others at their Office at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

P.S.—There are fifteen shops in the above building and the monthly rent is about Rs. 1,000.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under instructions from Thucker Vallabhdas Kersandas, sell by Public Auction, at his shop at Ganesh Chowki, Mulji Jetha Market on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Thucker Ranchordas Mulji.

2 cases each 50 pieces white shirtings No. 6680, 40 yards.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th August, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Teakwood, Pinewood, Old Canvas, Cork Pieces, Canvas Awnings, Hawsers and Manilla Rope, Leather Beltings, Condemned Boiler Tubes, Scrap Iron, Cast Iron Shattings, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

A quantity of teakwodd cuttings, pinewood, old canvas, cork pieces, canvas awnings, hawsers and Manilla rope, files and augers, leather beltings, empty packing cases, Mobil oil tins, polish jars, medicines tins, jars, (dispensary), paint drums, condemned boiler tubes, scrap iron, cast iron shaftings.

Purchasers will have to pay Customs Duty that may be due.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGO EX. S.S. "INDIA" LATE S.S. "VORWAERTS."

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 20th and TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Port Trust Ballard Pier Shed, near the Bombay Fort Trust Office, the following goods, being a portion of uncleared, and unreleased cargo of the above vessel:—

10 cases exercise books, 1 case paper tubes, 20 cases mother of pearl and metal buttons, 12 cases lamp glass, 1 case insect powder, 5 cases brushes, 3 cases glass beads, 35 cases hurricane lanterns, 55 cases cigar and cigarette paper, 65 cases toys, 4 cases tea strainers, 7 cases India rubber shoes, 2 cases (gatter) cotton and India rubber fabrics, 18 cases hollow glassware, 3 cases fez, 1 case Fountain pen, 12 cases glass bangles, 1 case leather boot laces, 10 cases feeding bottles, 11 cases earthenware (crockery), 10 cases lamps, 182 cases, enamelled vessels, 10 cases tinwares, 1 case ink, 5 cases knitting needles, 2 cases samples of lamp glass and paperware, 1 case iron transmission parts, 7 cases imitation jewellery, 2 cases trimmings, 19 cases alarm clocks, 12 cases iron safes, 13 cases toilet soaps, 6 cases boot laces, 100 cases mineral water, 21 cases cotton braid, 11 cases (half woollen goods), undershirts, combination girls' dresses, etc., 3 cases woollen undershirts, 19 cases cotton undershirts, 20 cases socks, 5 bales cotton blankets, 2 cases blanket cloth, 2 cases imitation silk satin and embroidered gageapat, 1 case sewing silk thread, 24 cases cotton coating and trousering, 1 case woollen coating.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th August, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.

A PROGRAMME FULL OF LAUGHTER.

"FIGHTING FOR LOVE."

How an American brought a troupe of cowboys to fight for the Queen of a tiny European State against a neighbouring king because he had fallen in love with her. A romantic marriage is the result. This is a real comedy, full of the funniest situations.

"PRETTY BABY"

Uncle didn't like babies so the Joneses hid theirs when he paid a visit, but he found it unexpectedly in a taxi-cab and fell in love with it at once!

The last mail's

PATHE GAZETTE.

Showing:—Enthusiastic pro-ally scenes in Petrograd,—The King decorates immortal heroes in Hyde Park,—Our Jutland Victory &c.

SPECIAL MUSIC BY THE EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA.

Prices:—Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

GOING GREAT
UNIVERSAL'S SERIAL EXTRAORDINARY
THE PURPLE MASK
FEATURING
The Two Greatest Serial Stars on Earth
GRACE CUNARD AND FRANCIS FORD.

Do not fail to see this second week's most exciting instalment. It is full of thrills and punches.

EACH EPISODE A COMPLETE STORY ITSELF.

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
DO NOT MISS.

ELDORADO
ITALIAN CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD (North)
TO-NIGHT
THE PURPLE MASK
4th, 5th and 6th Episodes.
PATHE'S LATEST GAZETTE
and a Roaring Comic.
Time: 6-45, 8-30 and 10-15 p. m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Bombay's Picture Theatre. Par Excellence.
To-day at 6-30, 8-30 & 10
A Beautiful Spectacular Drama in Five Acts
BY F. MARION CRAWFORD

"IN THE PALACE OF THE KING"

This spectacular Drama is a thrilling story of Royal plots and Court intrigues. Adapted from the famous novel and successful play by F. Marion Crawford.

In 5 Acts.

The Palace of King Philip the Second of Spain was a gigantic web in which the King enmeshed Courtiers and Ladies. But Romance lived for Knights were bold and ready to risk their lives for the love of a woman.

"LESS REASON THAN A WOMAN'S LOVE HAS CAUSED A THRONE TO TOTTER."

Introducing
5000 Persons 2000 Soldiers
2000 Horses 4000 Costumes
1000 Special Settings

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in his latest Comedy.

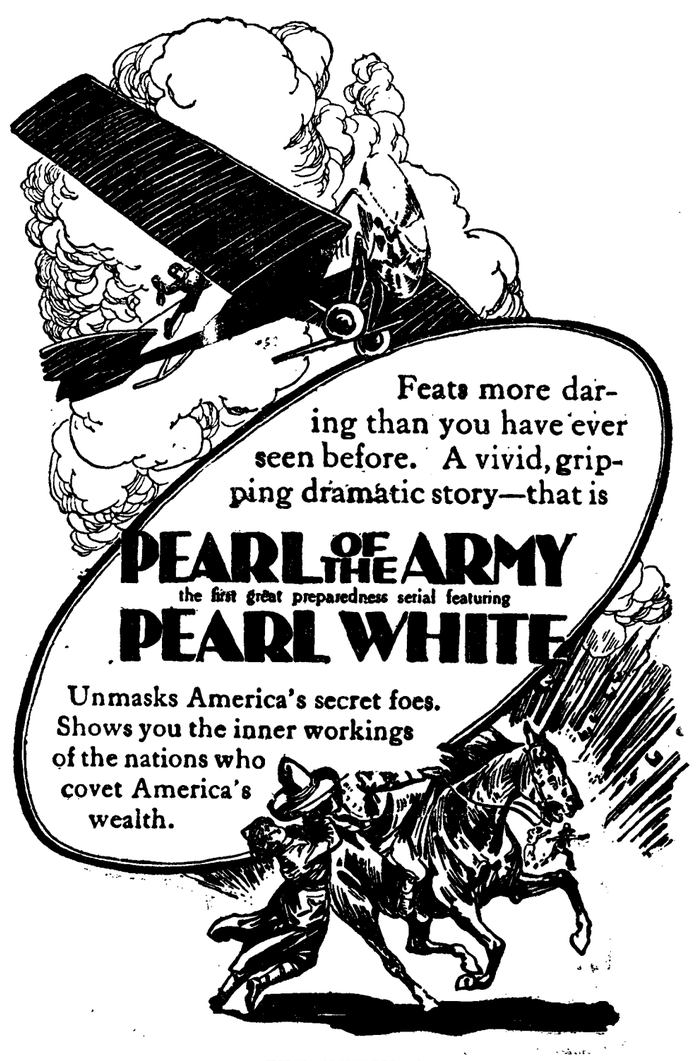
LAST Night of Present Variety Programme
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES
PALACE OF VARIETIES
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
BOMBAY'S WARM FAVOURITES
LA PETIT ZILLA
The Prince of Pantomime
XAIDA STELLA
The Australian Vesta Tilley
In Songs and o Song Scena
BACHELOR DAYS
QUEENE LLOYD
The Cute Kid
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
THE GENIAL COMEDIAN.
followen by
A MUSICAL MELANGE
By
ZILLA, XAIDA
and
TOOTS
introducing
Solos on Musical RATTLES,
ALUMINIUM CHIMES, etc. etc.
In addition
OUR STAR CINEMA DRAMA
LILY OF THE WOODS
and
MAX'S ELOPEMENT (Comedy).
TO-MORROW. THURSDAY
GREAT GALA ATTRACTION
The
SCARLET DANDIES
A COSTUME COMEDY CO.
In a whole Budget of up-to-date Songs, Concerted Dances, Revuets, etc. etc.
A UNIQUE SPECTACULAR SHOW
with
Gorgeous Costumes.
SPECIAL STAGE & SCENIC EFFECTS.
A
DREAM IN DREAMLAND.
For particulars watch this space in to-morrow's.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
From Wednesday 15th Aug. till Next Friday
2nd INSTALMENT
OF
THE ZUDORA MYSTERY!
10,000 feet long.
More Sensational Events.
STARTLING EXPOSURES.
NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA.
PRICES HALF ONLY.
EVERY NIGHT
at 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.

AMUSEMENTS.

SUCCESS INSTANTANEOUS.

THRILLS ! THRILLS!! THRILLS !!!


Feats more daring than you have ever seen before. A vivid, gripping dramatic story—that is
PEARL OF THE ARMY
the first great preparedness serial featuring
PEARL WHITE
Unmasks America's secret foes.
Shows you the inner workings of the nations who covet America's wealth.

EXCLUSIVELY AT
IMPERIAL
THE HOUSE THAT SHOWS ONLY THE FINEST AND BEST OF THE WORLD'S PRODUCTIONS.
Every Night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
LAMINGTON ROAD. . . . . POPULAR PRICES.

The six new parts this week, of the greatest Serial of the World,
"The Diamond from the Sky"
at Bombay's most popular and premier Picture Theatre, the
WEST END CINEMA.
(NEW CHARNI ROAD.)
ARE CROWDED WITH SENSATIONS.
The Hero, Arthur Stanley, is in the most critical situation—"To die, or not to die, is the question."
Don't miss to come to-day. Four Shows daily at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

UNIVERSAL PROGRAMMES
MOVING UNIVERSAL PICTURES
CONSISTING OF
BLUE BIRD AND RED FEATHER FEATURES
GOLD SEAL AND BISON DRAMAS
NESTOR, JOKER & L.K.O. COMEDIES.
"POWERS" interesting subjects
Animated UNIVERSAL WEEKLY and the latest NOVELTY
UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE
positively prove popular and profitable
ONCE TRIED, ALWAYS PATRONIZED.
Universal Film. Mfg, Company,
Heera House, Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY At 6-30 P. M. **THE EXCELSIOR** TO-DAY At 6-30 p. m.
By Special request the Management presents
THE LATE SIR HERBERT TREE
in the Film of the Age
"MACBETH"
Patrons will remember the great sensation this Colossal tragedy of "Vaulting Ambition which overleaps itself" caused when shown in Bombay a few months ago. In view of the sudden and lamentable death of England's Greatest Actor-Manager which has caused such a great gap in British Dramatic and Literary Circles, it has been decided after receiving several requests from serious film lovers to repeat the exhibition of this glorious Cinema Triumph of SIR HERBERT TREE every evening at the 6-30 p.m.
THIS EVENING AT 6-30 P.M. PRICES. Rs. 2, 1, and 8 & 4 annas.

THE EXCELSIOR
BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE.
The Operatic Event of 1917,
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO,
TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW AT 9-30.
The Great Lyric Theatre Success
"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"
Founded on G. B. Shaw's "Arms and the Man"
FRIDAY 17TH
The Screaming FARCE Comedy
"THE GIRL FROM CIROS"
Still crowding the London Garrick
SATURDAY 18TH
The Great Bombay Hit
"HIGH JINKS"
SUNDAY HALF PRICE MATINEE
will be announced later.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Daily.
Saturday from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
Matinee Plan Open all day
Sunday at the Excelsior.

WHITE PAINTS AND LINSEED OIL MANUFACTURERS.
Our Factory manufactures White Paints and the following Oils, which are supplied wholesale to the trade:—
White Paint—A., B. and C. quality.
Raw Linseed Pure Oil.
Double boiled Linseed Oil (Bell Oil)
We manufacture also:—
French Chalk, China Clay, Whiting, Varnishes, Plaster of Paris, Enamel Paints, White Zinc and White Lead, Chocolate green, etc., etc.
Wholesale merchants will be given all facilities.
THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MANUFACTURING CO.
BYCULLA, LOVE LANE, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address:—"White Paint."
Telephone No. 3953.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
Royal Yakuti
(ANANG VILAS.)
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin, containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot,
Kathiawar.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 14.

The depression which was in the east of Central India yesterday is now near Jhansi and the monsoon is becoming active in the peninsula as well as Northern India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bihar and Orissa, east Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces except south-east, West Coast of the Peninsula and south-east Madras; local in Burma, Punjab, Kashmir, Sind, north-east Baluchistan, Gujarat, Hyderabad and Madras-Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Bengal and United Provinces.

The chief amounts are: Dibrugarh and Mussooree two inches, Chakrata and Lyallpur one and a half, Sialkot two, Murree three, Harnai one and a half, Quetta three-quarters, Rajkot and Saugor one and a half, Jubbulpore four, Seoni two, Hoshangabad, Pachmarhi, Pendra and Bombay one, Ratnagiri, Trichinopoly, Salem and Cuddapah one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Bihar and Orissa and the Punjab.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m of 14th Aug. 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to Aug. 14th, 1916	June 1st to Aug. 14th, 1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba [Observatory]	1.18	35.14	62.08	56.82
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.61	36.11	69.28	60.42
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.65	35.57	67.71	56.78
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.61	35.84	72.21	62.59
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 13th Aug. 1917.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.718 Inch
Temperature of Air	78.8 Deg.
Wet bulb Thermometer	76.6 "
Dew Point	75.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.903 "
Extent of cloudy sky: the whole sky cloudy=10.....	10.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air.....	83.2 "
Minimum ..... do.	75.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	214 Miles.
Fall of Rain	1.24 Inches.
Total fall during month	6.42 "
Avg. do. year	37.22 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th Aug.	0.49 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

	HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in
Tues.	14	m 9 58	26 6	14	m 2 36	17 11
		9 30a	24 4		4 4a	20 1
Wed	15	m 10 37	26 11	15	m 3 26	17 9
		10 19a	24 11		4 40a	19 5
Thur	16	m 11 9	27 3	16	m 4 8	17 6
		10 58	25 7		5 10a	18 9
Fri	17	m 11 37	27 0	17	m 4 44	17 2
		11 32	26 1		5 56a	18 2
Sat	18	m 0 3a	27 8	18	m 5 17	17 0
					6 1a	17 8
Sun	19	m 0 3	26 6	19	m 5 49	16 11
		0 28	27 9		6 22a	17 3
Mon	20	m 0 83	6 8	20	m 6 20	17 1
		0 52a	27 7		6 52a	17 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 14 (Tuesday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 8m.
,, 15 (Wednesday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 8m.
,, 16 (Thursday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 8m.
,, 17 (Friday)	6h. 21m.	7h 7m
,, 18 (Saturday)	6h. 21m.	7h. 7m.
,, 19 (Sunday)	6h 21m.	7h. 6m.
,, 20 (Monday)	6h 21m.	7h. 5 m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 August 17d. 11h. 51.0m. p.m.; First quarter: 26d. 0h. 38.2m. a.m., Full Moon September 1d. 5h. 58.5m. p.m.; Last quarter: 8d. 0h. 35.2m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 14th August, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local; Multan has had 0.59in., Lahore 0.72in. and Ambala 0.50in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect except in the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.50in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north-western districts and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana and local in Sind; Karachi has had 0.22in., Ajmer 0.12in., Jaipur 0.66in. and Kotah 0.11in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect except in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar; Rajkot has had 1.52in., Bhavnagar Para 0.59in., Surat 0.21in., Ahmedabad 0.80in., Neemuch 0.64in. and Indore 0.51in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the northern half of the division and local in the southern half: Jubbulpore has had 3.90in., Saugor 1.40in., Hoshangabad 1.00in., Khandwa 0.11in., Akola 0.15in. and Nagpur 0.22in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Temperature is in defect except in Berar and at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general: Bombay has had 1.18in., Ratnagiri 1.41in., Mormugao 0.22in. and Karwar 0.23in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in Hyderabad while isolated showers have occurred in the Bombay Deccan: Poona has had 0.21in., Nizamabad 0.24in. and Hyderabad 0.42in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—The depression is central to-day over Saugor. Rainfall has increased in north-west India, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West, the Central Provinces and the Konkan, but decreased in the United Provinces; it has been nearly general in the northern half of the Central Provinces, Central India West, east Rajputana, Gujarat, the eastern half of Kathiawar and in the Konkan and local in Baluchistan, the Punjab, Sind, the southern half of the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan, south-east Madras and Malabar. Some showers have occurred also in the United Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely in east Rajputana, the Central Provinces with the exception of the south-eastern districts and in Central India West, local rain on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Sind, the Punjab and the United Provinces and some showers in the Deccan, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 14th of August, 1917.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure 1st June to date.
PUNJAB GULF—						
Lenkee	96.2	81.0	76	..	0	..
Do. (13th Aug.)	93.4	80.1	69	..	0	—0.06
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th Aug.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bushire	88.3	83.3	79	..	0	—0.17
Do. (13th Aug.)						
PUNJAB—	91.4	78.8	88	0.59	9.9	+6.32
Multan	93.1	70.8	82	0.07	25.87	+11.51
Rawalpindi	87.0	76.6	87	0.72	9.37	—0.49
Lahore	93.4	72.8	82	..	5.86	..
Amritsar	94.7	74.4	81	0.50	13.80	+0.07
Ambala	91 0	79.0	79	..	16.72	+1.16
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—	88.5	78.5	83	0 03	22.49	+6.59
Agra	88 8	76.1	84	0.04	?	?
Mainpuri	85.9	76.1	86	0.20	25.41	+5.68
Jhansi	87.4	76.4	83	0 50	26.85	+10.81
Cawnpore	85.7	78 1	78	0.05	25 46	+3.85
Allahabad						
RAJPUTANA AND RAJPUTANA—	93.3	83.5	89	..	5.05	+3 11
Jacobabad	92.0	76.1	95	0.22	1.51	—3.66
Karachi	90.2	74.1	90	0.12	2.31	+0.63
Ajmer	83.5	75 0	81	0.66	23.80	+10 38
Jaipur	90.6	74.1	91	0.1	24.54	—12 04
Kotah	70.8	64 9	99	0 66	20.46	+10.20
Mount Abu						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West—	87.6	75 7	85	..	10 04	+0.13
Bhuj	86.2	79.1	89	..	4.71	—5.24
Dwarka	83.1	79.0	87	..	19.05	+9 50
Veraval	80.1	71.8	90	1.52	14 75	—0.93
Rajkot	83.0	73.0	89	0.15	12.45	—0.10
Bhavnagar Para	87 8	76.3	86	0.24	20.10	—3.05
Surat	87 8	77 3	92	0.80	29.91	—0.89
Ahmedabad	85.6	74.4	92	..	24.09	+2.84
Deesa	81.7	73.0	94	0 64	30.12	+15.16
Neemuch	81.8	66.1	93	0.64	10.11	—0 42
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	76.9	68.6	95	3.90	35.16	+0.89
Jubbulpore	79.6	70.0	90	1.4	33 10	+4.45
Saugor	76.1	68.1	97	1.40	31 84	+3.51
Hoshangabad	79 5	71.0	92	0.11	40.60	—1 05
Khandwa	84	73 0	93	0.15	32.44	—0 38
Akola	85.0	72 5	87	0	21 45	—7.87
Amraoti	81.1	69.0	90	0.2	26.01	—10.29
Nagpur	90 3	74.0	71	..	30.00	—0.07
Chanda	85.6	71.4	90	0.05	41.80	+11 90
Bakar						
KONKAN—	82.2	76.4	88	1.18	99 14	—15.81
Bombay	84 1	74.7	85	1.4	90 02	—18.82
Ratnagiri	83.0	75 0	90	0.24	80 60	—16.45
Marmugao	84.2	76.2	90	0.22	90.94	—9.44
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	86.7	73.8	70	0.13	1.85	—8.59
Malegaon	84.8	69 6	78	0.07	4.60	—4.70
Ahmednagar	84.1	69.9	80	0.21	6.69	—7 04
Poona	85.8	70.4	70	0 01	9.8.	—5.26
Sholapur	89 0	69.1	62	0.00	6.61	—0.42
Bijapur	86.2	70.4	80	0.02	18 90	—1.50
Belgaum	78.2	66.4	90	..	7.90	—3.67
Aurangabad	84.7	70.2	80	0.24	12.03	—2.19
Nizamabad (Indur)	84.4	72.3	80	..	?	?
Hyderabad	88.2	70 2	70	0.42	11.38	—2.17
MALABAR AND CEYLON—	85.0	74 6	86	0.14	97.80	+10 66
Mangalore	83.4	75 0	94	0.02	94 95	—0.75
Calicut	84.8	73.9	88	0.84	64.60	—6.38
Cochin	84	76.2	90	0.	9.16	—6.24
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	84.0	75.1	90	..	19.11	+5.26
Masulipatam	90 3	74.6	82	..	4.50	0.89
Bellary	92.0	74 0	92	1 69	?	?
Cuddapah	92.4	74.1	90	0.00	10 20	+2.18
Madras	91 3	07.4	80	..	7.90	—1.97
Bangalore	84.6	72.3	80	..	4.10	—2.47
Coimbatore	89.4	73.4	80	1.02	9.52	+2 79
Trichinopoly	92.4	74.9	80	0.18	2 61	—2.57
Negapatam						

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 14th August, 1917 was 29.9 0 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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THE LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED.
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FORT, BOMBAY.
WORRY NO MORE
about cleaning your solid linen. At special request we have opened a department where up-country orders for Washing, Dry-cleaning and Glazing garments will be received and carefully attended to by V.P.P. system.

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KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, thorough antiseptic, germ killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 13th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		
" " Sales of East Indian		100
" " Imports		Mutilated
Mid. Americans		19.65
Egyptian F. G. F.		32.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct.	24.80
	Jan.	24.50
	Mar.	24.60

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 13th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES: —

Prices fixed for to-day.

Months.	To-day's opening price
Aug.	18.40
Aug.-Sept.	18.07
Sept.-Oct.	17.77
Oct.-Nov	17.35
Nov.-Dec.	16.95
Dec.-Jan.	16.80
Jan.-Feb.	16.70
Feb.-Mar.	16.62
Mar.-Apl.	16.52
April-May	16.44
May-June	16.36
June-July	16.29

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool Aug. 13th.

Prices fixed for to-day.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	27.05
Nov.	27.30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 13th.

M. G. Bengal Good	16.00
" " Fully Good	16.25
" " Fine	16.50
No 1 Oomra Good	17.00
" " Fully Good	17.75
" " Fine	18.00
M. G. Broach Good	18.84
" " Fully Good	19.02
" " Fine	19.20

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 13th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Futures at New York Oct.	24.75 –27
" " Jan.	24.43 –34
" " Mar.	24.64 –34
Spot Cotton at New York	25.75 –80
" " New Orleans	23 64 –34
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	23.69 –36
" " Jan.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, 14th Aug.

Yesterday Liverpool was 40 points lower, and this morning Good Broach April was quoted Rs. 488, the tone of the market being quiet. With the New York close of yesterday 27 to 35 points to lower, the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 485½ for Good Broach, but almost immediately advanced to Rs. 488½ on some buying by speculators. Later on the rate declined to Rs. 485. At Colaba there were sellers of Good Broach at Rs. 485 on Association terms, but little business was reported. Fine Khamgaon Akola January was done on Association terms at Rs. 472. Towards the close the market was easier and in the bazaar Good Broach declined to Rs. 476, closing at that rate. All descriptions were also easier. Closing rate will be fonnd below.

The ready market was steady with a moderate demand by exporters and mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine M. G. Bengal	—	Sept.	394
Good M. G. Westerns	—	Augt-Sept.	468
Good H. G. Westerns	—	Augt-Sept.	434
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	—	Augt-Sept.	483
Good M. G. Coompta	—	Augt-Sept.	510
Good M. G. Miraj	—	Augt-Sept.	480

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	—	April	Rs. 476
Fine Khamgaon Akola	..	January	" 460
" Khandeish	..	"	" 460
" Muthia	..	"	" 460
" Bengal	..	"	" 475
Fully Good Bengal	..	"	" 360

Quotation for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Broach good	—	April	476 8
Bengal		January fully good	356

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS 14th AUGUST 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G	Gd.	G.F.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	405	395	385			Ready.
A.G. Sind Punjab	405	395	385			"
M. G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple" w-Ginned Dharwar				495		"
M. G. Westerns				485		"
H. G. Westerns				455	441	"
M. G. Compta				510	495	"
M. G. Kadi Viramgam			520	515		"
M. G. Dhandgadra			526	514		"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 13th August :—

Cotton	5,495 bales
Wheat	7,172 cwts.

Linseed	10,656 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc.	120 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	192 "
Groundnuts	4,285 "
Castorseed	642 "
Rice	6,290 "
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	433 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	2,118 "
Jowar	1,015 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	696 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 14th August, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	..	375	360	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Bengals (H G)	400	390	380	..	Ready
	..	396	..	..	Sept. 17
Sclade-Punjab (M G)	400	390	380	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	388	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
	..	400	375	350	Ready
Muzaffarnagar Asthni (M.G.)	..	446	..	..	1/25th Jan 18
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)	..	..	..	495	Ready
Akola Khamgaon Karanja (M G)	..	427	405	..	Ready
	..	408	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Oomrawatee description (M G)	..	415	403	..	Ready
Dharmangaum Roolgaon M G	..	428	408	..	Ready
Veerabal (M G)	..	435	417	..	Ready
Bagpore Khalgaon (M G)	..	440	425	..	Ready
Wardha Ghat (M G)	..	442	427	..	Ready
Broach (M G)	..	475	460	450	Ready
	..	..	..	478	1/25th Apl. 18
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	..	508	498	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	390	380	..	..	Ready
	..	416	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
			Good	F.G.A.	
Bhagolkote Bijapur (M.G.	..	..	485	470	Ready
Sawgd Dharwar	..	..	493	478	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	488	..	August/Sept.
	..	..	468	460	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	455	440	Ready
Coompta (M.G.)	..	..	510	495	Ready & August/Sept.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Aug. 14th.

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail. Delivery.
Ready.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70.30	42 0 0	0 3 6
" Cawapore 70.30	41 8 0	0 3 2
" Karachi Baugla	41 0 0	0 2 8
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	6 9 0	0 15 0
" Cawnpore	6 9 0	0 15 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 4 0	0 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 6 0	0 6 0
" Thin	7 8 0	0 7 15
Teaseed, White 85.15	42 0 0	0 2 0
" Gajar 75 25	42 0 0	0 0 0
" Gajar 50 50	41 0 0	0 14 0
" Black	36 0 0	0 0 0
Poppyseed, White	7 8 0	0 14 0
Groundnuts	38 0 0	0 2 0
Mowrasee d	4 0 0	0 9 0
Jawa	28 0 0	0 4 0
Arandi	38 0 0	0 12 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 10 6	
" Sept.	6 6 6	
Linseed May	9 7 0	
" Sept.	8 11. 0	

BULLION.

Bombay, 14th Aug.

The Silver market was quiet but steady.
Bar Gold 25-14.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-14.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 96-6.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 96-14.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months sight Creditss 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 185½.
3 Months sight Francs Fr. 192½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 198½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 294.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 147.
D. D. on New York Rs. 310.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warant 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 86.
4 per cent. Terminablle Loan 95.
3½ Small pieces 66.
3 per cent. Small pieces 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months notice, 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond Long dated 75.
Municipal Long dated 74.
Municipal Short dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 Years Jan-July 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank Rates :—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent..
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was closed to-day, it being the last day of the settlement.

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns, also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets (including deliveries from Dock-sheds to Railway-sidings.)

Description.		A Stock on 30th June 1917.	B Imports during July 1917.	C Stock on 31st July 1917.	D Approximate total Deliveries during July 1917.	E Increase or decrease as compared with previous month.	F Actual deliveries from Port Trust & importers' Godowns.	Corresponding Stocks on 31st July. 1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.
(1) Cotton Piece-goods	Bales.	31,145	2,917	29,877	4,225	—1,308	5,411	34,231	51,263	50,024	38,669	28,772
(2) Cotton Piece-goods	Cases.	27,843	6,475	25,435	8,879	—2,401	7,997	32,034	60,434	82,615	55,795	40,131
(3) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Bales.	722	171	721	172	—1	81	834	762	974	689	734
(4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Cases.	1,654	1,201	1,613	1,242	—41	172	897	1,953	2,505	2,124	2,292
(5) Cotton Twist and Yarns	Packages.	5,189	1,038	3,924	2,639	—1,595	1,959	6 713	9,241	10,236	7,179	3,937
(6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns	Packages.	2,160	1,140	2,039	1,231	—91	795	2,285	2,443	1,514	2,639	1,702
(7) Copper—Braziers	Tons.	1,438	..	1,332	56	—56	59	2,757	4,153	4,805	1,152	2,370
(8) Yellow Metal—Braziers	Tons.	540	25	417	118	—93	111	1,094	1,933	3,958	1,761	2,185

N. B.—Approximate Total Deliveries (Column D) are arrived at by adding Column A and Column B and deducting therefrom (Column C). It should be noted however that the figures in Column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which they represent may not have been actually received in the Docks during the month named. The Total Delivery Figures therefore, while working out correctly in the long run, can only be considered as approximate in regard to each particular month.

BANKS.

Name of Bank	Face Value	Amt. Paid	Last Div.	Mkt. Value per Share
Indian Commercial	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	Jan.-July	18	310
Alliance Bk.	100	Jan.-Aug	18	330
Bk. of Baroda, L.	100	Jan.-July	10	x.D. 72
Bank of Bombay	500	—	18	1,440
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	18	1 420
Bank of India Ltd.	100	Feb.-July	12	71
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12	1 085
Comm. Bk. of Ind	50	—	7	25
Central Co-Op. Bk.	50	—	8	30
Standard Bk. (Ltd.)	100	Jan.-July	8	30
" (Ltd.)	100	do.	Nil.	35
Comm. Bank Ltd.	£10	March	0	£2
Mercantile Bk.				
" Ltd. A	20	—	10	£23
" Ltd. B	20	—	10	£20
Hongkong & Shang.	£ 125	Feb.-Aug	35	£82
National Bank Ltd.	£20	Sep.-Mar	16	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advance	500	Apl.-Oct.	40	1025
Bihar Cotton	100	—	3	290
Bombay Cotton	500	Nil.	—	300
Bombay Dyeing	250	Mar. Sept.	35	1,000
Bombay United	200	—	40	725
Broach Mill	250	—	—	525
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	10	345
Central India Co	500	May-Nov.	50	2 420
Centralindia P	500	May-Nov.	5 a	x.D 410
China	1 000	Apl.-Oct	Nil.	375
Colaba Land & Mill	750	—	50	1 190
Colaba	1 000	Mar.-Sept.	75	895
Crescent	100	do.	12	248-12
Currimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	20	305
Delisle	200	do.	10	537-8
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	10	170
Emperor Edward	300	—	30	360
Fazulbhoy	200	Mar.-Sept.	30	520
Framjee Petit	1 000	May.	40	1 200
Globe	200	Apl.-Oct.	10	331-8
Gold Mohur	500	—	20	285
Hindoostan	100	—	Nil.	30
Hindustan	1 000	—	50	525
Hyderabad	1 000	do.	50	1 500
Indian Dyeing	100	do.	10	268 12
Indian Manufg.	1 000	—	20	420
Indo-China	1 000	Mar.-Sept.	30	900
Ingoo Malwa	100	Apl.-Oct.	30	390
Jamshed	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	60
Jewraj Balco	1 000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	360
Kasturchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	150	1200
Khatau	1 000	Apl.-Oct.	50	830
Kohinoor	1 000	June-Dec.	100	840
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	30	800
Lakshmi Cotton	1 000	Mar.-Aug	100	1 300
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Apl.-Sept.	100	2,192-8
Maharaja United	1 000	June-Dec.	100	1 190
Mathuradas Mills	1 000	Mar.-Sept.	60	1,560
Meyer Sassoon	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas	1 000	—	60	2 500
Myaree Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug.	8	300
Nawroji Sunabay	200	Apl.-Oct.	20	nom. 370
New Great Eastern	200	—	12	215
New Girgaum Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	35	810
Pearl	250	—	20	547-8
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	10	245
Prasharey	1 000	Jan.-July	Nil.	240
Sassoon Cotton	1 000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	450
Seaton Silk	500	April	20	x.D. 325
Shahapore	1 000	do.	270	5 700
Shrinivas Jugal Kishore	100	—	Nil.	125
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	50	725
Standard	500	Mar.-Sept.	100	1 825
Swan	200	Oct.	20	342-8
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct	90	1 825
Textile	500	Q. 60m	—	595
Tata Mill	500	40	5½	320
Union	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	1725
Union	1 000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishan Cotton	500	—	70	nom. 370
Western India	500	—	70	590
	1 000	—	25	x. D 370

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar.-Aug.	4½	98
Amritsar Patti	100	do.	6½	113
Ahmedabad Prantij	500	do.	6	527-8
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture	500	do.	4½	Par 590
Central Provinces	100	Jan.-July	4½	90
Dhond—Baramati	100	do.	4½	85
Gujarat	100	Jan.-June	4½	88
Hoshangabad	100	do.	4½	103
Jaipur Bhon Rs. 90	100	Apl.-Oct.	5	x.D. 76
Pachora Jamner Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July	4½	80
Sarai Girangari	100	May Nov.	4½	81
Shahkot Narowal	100	Apl.-Oct.	5½	87
Sind Light	100	July-Dec.	7½	103
Tapti Valley	500	Mar.-Aug.	7½	530
Upper Sind Light	100	Jan.-July	5	x.D. 94

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	Rs. 750	May.	Rs. 250	Rs 5700
Albert Karachee	1,000	Nov.	46	850
Broal's Cawnpore	200	Aug.	6	195
Belsary Press	250	—	15	120
Bromoh Duty	200	Oct.	20	120
Fort	275	Nov.	50	660
Godavery Valley	100	—	6	40
Harvey and Babapat	500	July	40	620
Hindustan P. & M.	250	—	—	145
Hitguoee	100	Sept.	6	105
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	10	116
Jumna ting & P.Co.	1,000	—	7½	780
Karachee Press	500	Jan.	40	550
Khamgaum	400	Sept.	Nil.	335
Manmadpura Cot.	125	—	7½	100
Malwa	200	Oct	Nil.	125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug	15	240
New Most Indian	1 000	Sept	80	940
New Motamri Co.	400	Nov.	50	755
New Surat	500	Oct.	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	50	x.D. 700
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	355
Surat City	200	Oct.	15	178
Vaman U. P. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	30	495
Vaz Wan, G.P.	150	—		100

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Akola Andhura Co.	100	Jan.-May	100	1 000
Alliance U. Co. Ltd.	100	August.	Rs. 1	4
Bamanwala	0	—	Mr. 2	5
Back Bay Reclm	500	—	3	5a
Badkah Kila	100	—		nom. 5a
Barsee Train Co.	75	Mar	3	92
Bricks and Tile	100	—	Nil	40
Bricks and Tile	50	—	—	100
Bom. Burma Trad	100	Mar.-Oct.	5	8 4
Bombay Burma	100	Feb.-Aug.	15 a	240
Bombay Co. Ltd.	10	Mar.-Sept.	2 a	150
Bombay Ice	500	—	—	17
Bombay Steel	500	Jan.-Aug.	12	1 510
Bo. Land & Building	500	—	—	300
Bombay Steam	250	Mar.-Sept	12	302 14
Navigation Co.	250	Sep.-Oct.	8	x.D 290
Bundi Cement Co.	10	New Co.	Mr.	21-8
Central Mill Co. Ltd	100	April	5-10	50
City of Bo. Bldg. Co.	500	Jan.-Jan.	2	350
Delhi Flour	100	Sept.	4	120
Empire Cotton Co.	500	—	2	320
Fire Assurance	25	Mar.	Mr.	16-8
Dwellings Co.	25	Mar.	Mr.	30
Indian Cement	250	—	Mr.	342 8
Ketal Cement	100	—	—	220
	10	—	43 12	x.D 1,000
	10	—	—	107
Ind. Merc. Ins. Co. Ltd.	10	Dec	8	105
Indian Cotton Oil Co.	10	Dec.-July	—	10
	10	Dec.-Jan	7	215
	50	March	—	200
John Moore & Co	100	Oct.-July	10	95
Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	0	Oct.	2	130
Kamp & Co. Ltd.	20	July	Mr. 10	
Karachee Land	Rs. 75	—	Mr.	100
Marcus & Co	10	July	5	75
Macneil & Co. Ltd.	100	—	Mr. 10	220
Mariana Flour Co.	100	—	9	80
Mariana Flour Co.	100	—	4	95
O. Cruve. & Mfg.	Rs. 50	—		
Phillips & Co.	20	May	33	395
Port Canning &	1,000	July	4	87 8
Savri-Jyoti Land	10	—	30	735
Strait Borneo Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	9	90-8
Siddeley Engine	100	—	—	100
Tata Iron Steel Co.	50	Sept.	15	260
	30	Sept.	100	1170
	100	Mar.-Sept.	9	140
Tata Hydro Elec.	1,000	Jan	4	x.D 1,174-8
	1,000	Jan	4	" 1035
Tata Hydro Elec. Com Pfd.	100	April Oct	6½	6 ½ pro t.
Thacker & Co		Mar	30	235
Tuticorin Co		—	Mr. 6	101

PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LTD.

YEAR OF RECORD PROFITS.

The annual general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding. The report of the Directors for the year ending 30th April, 1917, stated among other things :—

"They are glad to say that though the season under report was of abnormally heavy rains inundating some of the estates in both divisions and damaging the crops, yet on the whole the outturn of the latter was very fair and, with the paddy market ruling high throughout the year, the Company's collections proved very satisfactory, viz: Rs. 7,93,638 against Rs. 6,39,260 during 1915-16. The collections, it should be noted, where the highest on record. The area of land under cultivation shows a decrease of 563 beeghas which is partly due to land being found short by survey and partly to lands being taken in for new protective bunds. The annual revenue shows an increase of Rs. 16,482 and is mainly to be accounted for by the enhancement of rents. The collections from Pottah Salamy, viz: Rs. 5,597, as also the sum of Rs. 2,016, representing the thirty-sixth dividend forfeitures, have been credited as usual to the Reserve Fund. We have debited this year Rs. 17,263 to Land Leases Purchase Account as a set-off against dues from some of the ryots whose leases of lands, amounting to 1,726 bgs., have been purchased at auction sales in execution of our decrees. Reclamation works were continued in Lots 29 and 131, the area completely reclaimed being 1,187 Beeghas. The expenditure on new Public Works appears heavy in consequence of our constructing new boundary and inside bunds, completing the new five pucca-built sluices reported last year and the taking in hand of three other new pucca-built sluice gates in Canning Division which, it is hoped, will be completed in the course of the current year. The Directors have thought it advisable to contribute to the Indian War Loan Rupees one lakh and they selected the 1920 5½ per cent. War Bonds for investment. There remains a balance of Rs. 2,92,220-9-1½ to the credit of Profit and Loss Account after providing for reserve fund etc., and your Directors recommend that a Dividend of Rs. 48 per share be declared, absorbing Rs. 2,88,000, and to carry forward to next year's account the balance of Rs. 4,220-9-1½.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In proposing that the report be passed the Chairman said :

It gives me much pleasure to meet you this afternoon for adopting the Directors' Report and Accounts of the 45th ordinary general meeting of shareholders. Before proceeding further, we shall with your approval follow the customary course and take the report as read. The past year has been a record one inasmuch as the collections brought in have been the largest in the history of the Company. Moreover, the season being good, our ryots debts, as may be seen from the report, show a reduction of Rs. 94,000 in round figures. We have been able to arrange for a dividend of Rs. 48 per share, i.e., Rs. 3, more than last year and I trust this will be considered satisfactory. Enhancement of rents and reclamation works were carried on during the year as in the past. As regards the former, I should like to say that we are fast reaching a stage where much further increments to our revenue from such means should not be expected. There is, however, no call for pessimism and given normal conditions a maintained dividend can confidently be counted upon. The prospects of the current year are, so far as can now be forecasted, quite favourable.

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of All Makes. at Lowest Price

Our Company, fortunately, is not affected by the war and with a good monsoon I hope to have the pleasure of placing before you next year a balance sheet even more satisfactory than the one for which we have met to-day. In conclusion Gentlemen I would remind you of our staff, the Canning Agent in particular to whose untiring zeal and energy our success is due. My remarks would be incomplete if I were to omit the name of your able and conscientious Secretary, Mr. Perowsha Mody, who for the last 25 years has devoted his life and attention to the work of the Company and has watched your interests in an unsurpassingly commendable manner.

The recommendations were passed and Mr. T. Powell and Ishwerdas Lakhmidas were re-appointed directors for the current year.

An extraordinary general meeting was then held, when resolutions were passed empowering the Board to transfer shares, without the production of letters of administration of probate in deserving cases in the names of the executors or the administrators, at their discretion.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 14th Vad of Shravan, 1973.
Mahomedan: 24th Shaval, 1335.
Parsi: 6th of Aspandad, 1286.
Jewish: 27th of Ab, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 20min.; Sunset: 7h. 8min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Young India Society, First Annual General Meeting, Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, 6 p.m.
Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Chin and Japan will be closed at the G. P. O at 8 a.m. Parcel mail for China closes on the 14th instant.

THURSDAY, August 16.

Prof Parker's lecture on "The importance of the Chronological study of the plays of "Stakespeare," Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).
Mails for Mauritius and Reunion vi Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be close at the G. P. O. at 7-30 p.m., instead of previously notified.

MONDAY, Aug. 20.

Ladies' Condolence Meeting for late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji: Empire Theatre, 4-45 p.m. H. E. Lady Willingdon presiding.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co., in "The Chocolate Soldier." at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m. Mary Marie Osbourne in "Levin Kiddies."
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Aug. 14.

Drill and Instruction.—The Battalion parade on Wednesday the 15th is postponed till further orders and the following parades will be held during the week ending Saturday the 18th unless orders are issued to the contrary.
Tuesday 14th.—7 a.m.
Tuesday 14th.—6 p.m.
Wednesday 15th.—7 a.m.
Wednesday 15th.—6 p.m.
Thursday, 16th.—7 a.m.
Friday 17th.—7 a.m.
Friday 17th.—6 p.m.
Saturday 18th.—7 a.m.

706—Increase. The undermentioned are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as under:—
No. 661 Pte Richardson E. V. "A" Coy. Lonavla Detachment.
No. 662 Pte Williams H. A. "A" Coy. Lonavla Detachment.
No. 663 Pte Howell S. N. "A" Coy. Lonavla Detachment.
No. 664 Pte Jenkins F. "A" Coy. Lonavla Detachment.
No. 665 Pte Carter W. E. "A" Coy. Lonavla Detachment.
No. 665 Pte Carter E "A" Coy. Lonavla Detachment.
No. 667 Pte Morris G. "A" Coy. Lonavla Detachment.
No. 668 Pte Carter W. A. "B" Coy. Lonavla Detachment.
No. 669 Pte. Carter J. E. "B" Coy. Lonavla Detachment.
No. 705 Cadet Carter C. G. "B" Coy. Lonavla Detachment.
No. 700 Pte. Maker S. "A" Company.
No. 701 Pte. Monteiro D. S. "A" Company.
No. 702 Pte. Reynolds J. "B" Company.

The undermentioned having been transferred from Bombay Rifles are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as under:—
No. 703 Pte Sneddon R. "A" Company.
No. 704 Pte. Vakil S. C. "A" Coy. Sholapur Detachment.

Decrease—The undermentioned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—
No. 446 Pte. Bhownagrie A. P. "B" Coy Ahmednagar Detachment (medically unfit.)

Extract—The following extract from Madras Guards Regimental Orders dated 11th August, 1917, is republished for information.

86—Musketry. The following is the result of the competition for the Madras Guards Diamond Jubilee Commemoration Shield, which was fired for simultaneously by the competing corps on their own ranges on the 17th ultimo. The Shield has been won, and will be held till the next competition, by the Poona Rifles, with the very creditable score of 222 points.

	Stages 1st 200 yds.	2nd. 500 yds.	Total
Poona Rifles	128	94	222
Kolar Gold Field Rifles	87	81	168
1st Punjab Rifles	88	39	127
Bangalore Rifles	40	74	114
Bombay Light Horse	50	44	94
Rangoon Rifles	62	32	94
Assam Bengal Rv. Rifles	34	54	88
2nd M. & S. M. Rv Rifles	24	49	73

709. Range.—The Rifle range is allotted to B Company as under:—
Tuesday 14th, Thursday 16th, Friday 17th and Saturday 18th instant at 7 a.m.

Officers are detailed for Rane duty as follows:—
Tuesday 14th—Second-Lieut H C Howie.
Thursday 16th—Lieut T W K Hider.
Friday 17th—Lieut T W E Hider.
Saturday 18th—Second-Lieut A Grant.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn, G. I. P. Rifles will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

YOUNG INDIA SOCIETY

The first annual general meeting of the Young India society will be held this evening at 6 p.m., (S.T.), in the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street.

AGAKHAN'S BIRTHDAY.

The birthday of H. H. the Agakhan will be celebrated by the Khoja Panjabhai Club at a gathering in his Highness' honour tomorrow at 8-30 p.m. at the Villa Marina, Chowpatty.

KANARA SARASVAT ASSCCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Literary and Debating Circle of the Kanara Saraswat Association, Prof. E. A. Parker, will deliver a lecture in the Hall of the above Association, Gamdevi, to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S.T. on "The Importance of the Chronological Study of the Plays of Shakespeare." Prof. C. J. Sisson, will preside.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLIED DISPOSING OF MINOR.

DEFENCE ADDRESSES.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. B. N. Athavle resumed the hearing of the case in which Rao Saheb Ragunathrao Tawde, Inspector, C.I.D., charged one Hyderbi with disposing of her daughter Chhotijan, a minor, for immoral purposes, and Nusiban, a brothel keeper, with obtaining possession of the minor for immoral purposes. Mr. D. S. Erulkar defended the first accused, and Mr. M. K. Azad with Mr. D'Cunha defended the second accused.

Mr. Azad informed the Court that Col. Street had not been called as a witness to depose as regarded the girl's age because under the regulations the Surgeon-General could not grant permission.

MR. ERULKAR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Erulkar, addressing the Court, said the girl herself had given evidence as to her age and he asked the Court to accept her statement. As to the doctor's evidence, it could not help the Court to arrive at exact data as to the girl's age. His client had taken the girl to a brothel not for immoral purposes, but with a view to have her taught singing.

The Magistrate said it did not matter for what purpose the girl was taken to the brothel. The mere fact of her being taken into a brthel proved the offence. A decision to that effect had been given by the Bombay High Court. He (the Magistrate) defended the accused in that case and he had argued that the girl in that case was already a prostitute. That was the case in which Sir Lawrence Jenkins held that the accused brought the girl from Manmad to Bombay, which proved that the girl was in the accused's possession, and he placed her in a brothel which proved that he disposed of her for immoral purposes.

MR. AZAD'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Azad, addressing the Court, submitted that there was a difference between the two sets of facts. In the case before this Court, nobody had put the girl into a brothel. She had already been there with her mother, who worked there as a domestic servant.

The Magistrate said the mother did not work as a domestic servant at the brothel in question but at another place.

Mr. Azad said the question was whether the girl was already in the brothel.

The Magistrate said the mother took the girl there. But even the fact that a girl was a prostitute did not matter in these cases. under the decision of the High Court.

Mr. Azad submitted that the question really was whether the accused deliberately put the girl into the brothel for immoral purposes.

The Magistrate said he had argued all the points before their Lordships and he also argued that the law contemplated an arrangement between the parties to constitute an offence. But the Judges said they did not care as to that, and held that the mere fact of the girl being put into a brothel was sufficient to convict the accused of disposing of a minor for immoral purposes.

Mr. Azad pointed out an explanation to the section which was on the anvil and which was being discussed by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council when the war broke out. That showed that the section was wanting in something. Counsel then cited Daulatbi v. Sheikhali 5 M.H.C., Emperor v. Ahmedkhan, B.U.C., and the case of Nurjehan 6 B.L.R.

Rao Saheb Tawde cited Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence and submitted that Dr. Arthur Powell had been quoted therein as an authority as a medico-legal jurist. He requested the Court to accept Dr. Powell's evidence as authoritative as regarded the girl's age.

The Magistrate said he would deliver his decision at 11-30 a.m. to-day.

MOTOR FATALITY.

ALLEGED CALLOUSNESS OF DRIVER.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of Meraili Ruttonsey, a Khoja aged about 50, who was knocked down by a motor car on the night of the 12th instant. At the enquiry, the motor car driver, Shaik Babamia Banumia, was present.

The deceased's dumb brother gave evidence to show that the deceased also was dumb and could but hear indistinctly.

Gulamhussein Cassum, a shop-keeper, deposed that at 9 p.m. on the day in question he was standing near his shop on Sandhurst Road, when he saw a motor car coming from Dongri driven fast. When it neared the Nishanpada Road corner the deceased, who was walking in the middle of the road, was knocked down by the car and a wheel went over him. The car disappeared, although people shouted to the driver to stop. There was a lot of smoke coming from the back of the car which obscured the light and the number. The deceased was taken to the hospital by the police. On Monday, one Nazirally gave him a lamp he had found on Sandhurst Road, which he handed over to the police.

One Hassim Carrim stated that he saw the car being driven fast towards Nullbazar. When it came near Nishanpada Road the deceased, who was in the middle of the road, was walking across at an angle. The driver blew the horn, the deceased was knocked down by the car. The driver extinguished the rear light and drove away.

Dr. D. R. Bardi, House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, deposed that death was due to compression of brain from fractured base of the skull.

The jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the base of the skull sustained by his having been knocked down by a motor car driven by Shaik Babamia Banumia.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

MILKMEN HEAVILY FINED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, the Municipal Health Department charged Devi Ghasi, a Purdeshi, owner of buffaloes, with adulterating milk with 35 per cent of extraneous water and with not providing his servants with Municipal passes to sell milk. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50, in default, to two months' simple imprisonment.

Another milkman was charged with adulterating milk with 40 per cent of extraneous water; He was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 60, in default, to two months' simple imprisonment.

A third milkman was charged with adulterating milk with 63 per cent of extraneous water.

The Magistrate, convicting the accused, remarked that this was a case, not of putting water into milk but of putting milk into water. He sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs. 100, in default, to three months' simple imprisonment.

"MEMBER OF A DANGEROUS GANG,"

SENTENCED FOR DISOBEYING POLICE ORDER.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Deputy Inspector Dyer charged one Jiwa Premji with disobeying the lawful orders of the Commissioner of Police, under section 27, clause D of the City Police Act, viz., of being a member of a dangerous gang, to leave Bombay within seven days. The prosecution case was that the accused on 26th June last, was arrested by Sub-inspector Chimanlal, as a member of a gang of criminals dangerous to the public, and was placed before the Commissioner of Police, who ordered him to leave Bombay within seven days of the order and not to return for a period of two years without his permission. The accused, however, returned to Bombay and he was arrested by Sub-Inspector Mahomedkhan on the 13th inst.

The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

A DAY'S IMPRISONMENT AND RS. 35 FINE

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-inspector Hasanali charged Govind Gunaji, a watchman in the Alexandra Docks, and a retired Military pensioner, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 10. It was stated that Sergeant Cook of the S. and T. Corps, when about to start for Busra on board the Eranda gave the accused a ten rupee note to bring him some bottles of beer, but as he did not return for some time the Police were informed before he left for Mesopotamia.

The accused pleaded not guilty, and said the witness brought against him was his enemy, as he had complained about him to his officer.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and as he was absent from his duty on the day in question, he was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30, out of which Rs. 10 were to be sent to the complainant at Busra.

GAMBLING ON GOKULASHTAMI DAY.

35 PERSONS CONVICTED.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector Histed charged 37 Hindus with gambling in a common gaming house in Old Hanuman Lane on the "Gokalashtami" Day.

Mr. C. Desai, Mr. Vijayaker and Mr. S. B. Banaji defended some of the accused.

Some accused pleaded guilty while others said they were only spectators there. The Magistrate convicted and fined one man Rs. 45, two were acquitted; and the rest were fined Rs. 20 each.

A FALSE CHARGE.

COMPLAINANT ORDERED TO PAY RS. 25 TO ACCUSED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, one Ramchandra was charged by Gopal Krishna with having enticed away the latter's wife, Chandri.

The complainant alleged that as the accused had once been charged before for the same offence which was compounded on the accused paying Rs. 125 to the complainant, a warrant was issued against the accused in this case.

Mr. Perreira appeared for the complainant, while Mr. D. S. Erulkar defended the accused.

The defence was that the complainant had passed a document of divorce to the woman Chandri, which was produced bearing the thumb mark of the complainant.

The Magistrate held that the case was a false one. Mr. Erulkar, on behalf of the accused, said that his client had been put to hardship by being arrested on a warrant and that that was a fit case where the Magistrate should exercise his discretion, under section 250 Criminal Procedure Code, of calling upon the complainant to show cause why he should not be fined.

The Magistrate discharged the accused and ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 25 to the accused.

POONA RACECOURSE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your Racing Correspondent deserves the thanks of the Public who patronise the Poona Races for ventilating some of the inconveniences they are put to. His suggestion that the passage from the paddock to the course should be fenced off will be unanimously endorsed. It is a pure matter of luck that up to now no serious injury has been caused to any person as a result of the horses flying through the crowd. A portable chain fence would neither be costly nor inconvenient and yet would provide effective protection.

Another point that has struck the casual observer is the absence of any facility for ladies to draw dividends at the "pay out" windows of the tote. It is inconceivable that the Turf Executive should expect ladies to take their place in the railed-in approaches to the windows and on the other hand ladies who endeavour to collect dividends from outside the railed—in approach are at times subjected to resentful remarks from the persons waiting to be paid.

I am sure if a special window on both the "Win and Place" totes was reserved for ladies, the Turf Executive would earn the gratitude of the fair sex and the approbation of the sporting public. I trust both these suggestions will be adopted without delay.

In conclusion I should like to say your Racing Correspondent's notes are read by a very wide circle with keen interest and may he continue to bring to notice any other defects requiring to be remedied.—Yours, etc.,

"SUBEH PASHA."

Bombay, August, 14th 1917.

SIR D. TATA AND LOTTERY TICKET.

LETTER TO THE "STATESMAN."

Sir Dorab Tata has addressed the following letter to "The Statesman":—

I must apologise once again for troubling you with further correspondence on a subject of which the public must be getting quite sick by now. But a telegraphic reproduction of a letter from Mr. Ballance, manager of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Bombay, addressed to you on the subject of my letter in your issue of the 21st July, appears in last Saturday's issue of the "Civil and Military Gazette," and as the statements contained in it cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged, I crave your indulgence to reply to it. I shall try to be as brief as possible.

Mr. Ballance is certainly correct in thinking that when Sir Dorab Tata authorised publication of my letter to you on the subject of his lottery ticket case, he was not aware of the negotiations and correspondence between Mr. R. D. Tata and Mr. Ballance. As a matter of fact, Mr. Tata being aware of the very close personal relations that exist between Sir Dorab and the heads of the firm of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son in London, thought that by intervening in the matter he could avoid possible unpleasantness between friends. He accordingly, and on his own initiative, approached Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son in Bombay with a view to save any unnecessary worry or trouble to Sir Dorab during his holiday in Kashmir, in the matter of the recovery of his ticket. This, you will see from the extract I quote below from a letter of Mr. Tata's. I may say at once that this letter, dated the 17th July, reached Sir Dorab late in the evening of the 22nd July, the day *after* he learned from Calcutta that my letter of the 15th had already been published by you in your issue of the 21st. This was, in fact, the first intimation that he received of the action taken in the matter by his friends in Bombay. And this is what Mr. Tata wrote:—

"I see from your letters that you are very annoyed about Cook offering Mr. Hally 7 tickets in your name. Well, you have reason to be annoyed; but I take the whole responsibility on my head. It happened like this. When your letters came (to your solicitor) about sending a lawyer's notice to Cook, he came to me and urged me to go to Cook, and get the ticket for you anyhow. I was at first reluctant, but fearing the worry of a case in Court in such a matter, and believing that the manager (of Cook's) was the same that I knew three years ago, I went and explained the situation to the (present) manager—whom I did not know—telling him that you were very serious (about getting the ticket back). I also pointed out that owing to this affair your old and amicable relations with the heads of Cook's firm would be jeopardised. He was much upset, and regretted that he consented to give a particular ticket, and was sorry for the mistake of one of his assistants. I then suggested that to avoid trouble, he might offer to the holder of the ticket 5, 7, or even 10 tickets, free to get back yours. At that time the name of the holder of the ticket was not known. *I did say that if Cook's did not see their way to pay for them, I would pay,*—but anyhow they were to get the ticket back. I also said that if the arrangement were successful—and I had no doubt that it would be—even Sir Dorab need know nothing about it. I did believe anybody would refuse such an offer. I left the matter there as I was too busy to go again to their office."

The point in the letter is that Mr. Tata asked Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son to recover the ticket at any cost to them, which it was obviously their duty to do in view of their own mistake in sending it astray. He suggested to them to recover it even by the offer of five or ten other tickets to Mr. Hally, and if they did not see their way to pay for them, (though there was no reason why they should not) he would himself pay, in order to bring the matter to an end once for all. Such being the case, Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son had no business to inform Mr. Hally, and through him the world, that it was Sir Dorab Tata who made all those offers to him. It is those offers which caused, as you yourself remarked, "more unfavourable comments than any other incident in the affair."

The last paragraph of Mr. Ballance's letter, which he calls "a very important point," deserves further comment. He states in reply to Sir Dorab's contention that the ticket was actually sold to him, that his firm's cashier had "very strict instructions not to sell tickets out of order"; that "he entered into the arrangements he did with Sir Dorab Tata without knowledge or authority of any responsible Officer of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons." and that the acceptance of Rs. 10 from Sir Dorab for ticket No. 15315, and the grant of a receipt for ticket No. 15315, were "wholly unauthorised." Now, any business firm ought to know that the action of an agent cannot so lightly be repudiated, nor pleaded as an excuse for the non-performance of an accepted contract. It is evident that the "instructions" referred to could only have been with regard to the *delivery* of the ticket, and not to its *sale*. For, as pointed out in my previous letter, the cashier *first* sold the ticket and accepted the money; and it was only when delivery was demanded that he raised any demur, and refused to give it without the Manager's permission, for which he went into the inner office. Moreover, it was only after he returned after presumably consulting the manager—that he gave the receipt to Sir Dorab. It is obvious from this that whoever it was that the cashier consulted, knew very well that the ticket had been *sold*. If not, the management had a chance then and there of repudiating the sale, which they did *not* do. On the contrary the cashier, their accredited agent for the sale of the ticket, told Sir Dorab to wait for a couple of days for its delivery. If this does not prove that the sale was actually effected, what does?

I utterly fail to see why any business house should refuse to give delivery of an article which they have for sale on the premises, as soon as it is sold. What would any one think, Sir, of a salesman who refused to deliver an article sold from the top shelf, till all the articles on the lower shelves had been sold,—all the articles being of the same price? And may I in this connection repeat again what I have stated before, that Sir Dorab found not the slightest difficulty in obtaining several other numbers that he wanted, from other Banking firms?

But there is one point which Mr. Ballance's letter to you does not clear up. In their correspondence with Mr. Hally, which was published by him, the following appears in Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son's letter to him of the 21st May:—

"We beg to inform you that the Western India Turf Club *promised to retain* ticket No. 15315 for Sir Dorab Tata but through *an oversight on the part of the club*, the book of tickets containing this number was sent to us and the ticket was purchased by you." (The italics are mine.)

Even if it be granted that Mr. Ballance was right in assuming that the ticket was not actually *sold* to Sir Dorab, as he says in his letter under reply, how can he account for the statement in his firm's letter to Mr. Hally that was the Turf Club who promised to reserve the ticket for Sir Dorab, and that it was through the *Club's* oversight that it was sent to their Calcutta Office? Do Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son mean to imply for a moment that it was the W. I. T. C. who "*promised to retain*" the ticket for Sir Dorab, and thereby repudiate their own responsibility? Why, Mr. Ballance himself does not deny that the ticket *was* in his Office when Sir Dorab saw it, and bought it. There was no question at all of any body having *promised* it to him, if and when obtainable. I have already made this clear in my previous letter. But, as the public will judge, it is precisely this very obvious misrepresentation in this case that has subjected Sir Dorab to all sorts of unfair criticism.

Sir Dorab would be quite content if even now Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son acknowledged that they had through their own mistake or oversight resold a ticket belonging to him to another party. And had they been inclined to admit as much earlier, all the unpleasant litigation and correspondence would have been avoided. There, certainly would have been no trouble at all, had even the Turf Club instead of withdrawing altogether and in a most arbitrary manner No. 15316, allowed Sir Dorab as the original purchaser to retain it, while changing the ticket in Mr. Hally's possession into 15315A, (which they eventually did); since they, or their agents, had received money from both for the same ticket. If the Turf Club had the full facts of the case before them, it is inconceivable that they should have "taken the law in their own hands," as Mr. Justice Marten put it, and taken the amazing step of withdrawing a particular number from the lottery, which was once sold.

Sir Dorab has no intention to weary the public with further correspondence on the subject. He has placed before it all that he had to say; and as far as he is concerned, has no wish to prolong the controversy.—Yours etc.,

INSANITARY AREAS IN BOMBAY.

MR. ORR'S PROPOSALS.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding. The Chairman stated that in order to enable the Board to discuss the question of insanitary areas properly he had prepared some statistics which would be printed and circulated among the members. There were some other insanitary areas mentioned in addition to those suggested by Dr. Turner, the Municipal Health Officer, and all these would be included in the list.

SARDAR BAHADUR DAYAL SINGH.

DEPRIVED OF HIS TITLE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 13.

An official communiqué is issued stating that in consequence of the misconduct of Sardar Dyal Singh, late President of the Council of Regency in Faridkot State in the Punjab, he is deprived of the title of Sardar Bahadur conferred on him in 1906. It is stated serious irregularities during his tenure of office were brought to light some time ago.

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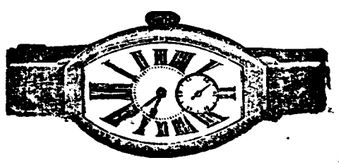

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, August 15, 1917.

THE MAKING OF THE FUTURE.

The supreme necessity of the moment, we are all agreed, is for statesmen in all Allied countries to bend their energies and the resources at their command to the prosecution of the war until the destruction of Prussian militarism is completely achieved. But the destruction of Prussian militarism, though the immediate and the most important task, is, however, merely a means to an end. And that end is the reconstruction of the world in such a way as to render impossible for all time the recurrence of the present horrible nightmare. For this war marks in the most definite way possible, the closing of one era and the opening of another, just as it is also the greatest of wars in human history. It has been truly described as being, on the one hand, the poisonous fruit of an age of pitiless and machiavellian diplomacy and, on the other, as the expression of a spiritual protest and rebound against the mammon of materialism. Therefore, in all its nobler aspects, in its heroism and self-sacrifices, does it not hold promise of renewing Life, liberated from a long repression? This is the question raised by Professor Geddes and Mr. Branford in the course of an article entitled "The Making of the Future—a Manifesto and a Project," a copy of which has been sent to us. The article is the introductory essay appended to the initial volume of a series of books under the same title announced for publication under the editorship of Professor Geddes and Mr. Victor Branford. Since the Industrial Revolution, the Editors say, there has gone on a wholesale sacrifice of men to things, a subordination of human life to machinery. For a still longer period, they proceed, standards of thought and conduct have been falsified by monetary values and to the millionaire has, in effect, passed the royal inheritance of "right divine." "The war has been a gigantic Dance of Death, for which modern business with its associated politics and diplomacy were the long-drawn out rehearsals,"—the cult of force in statecraft having been brought to logical perfection by Prussia. The problem, therefore, is: How far now can we hope for and realize, the reversal of these mechanical and venal tendencies and how far can we think out and organize the needed transition from a machine and money economy to a life economy so that "the struggle for existence within the nations, and even across their frontiers, be increasingly replaced by the ordered culture of life in its full cycle from infancy to age and at all its expanding levels from home and neighbourhood outwards?"

As the Editors say, those who foresee, in sequel to the war, a social rebirth, with accompanying moral purgation, will furnish to all these questions answers coloured by their hopes, while the fears of the pessimists will dictate a contrary set of replies. The object aimed at in the publication of the series of books dealing with the making of the future is to formulate a doctrine that, while substantiating these hopes, will also arrest these fears. The series will, therefore, gather together existing elements of reconstructive doctrine and present them as a body of truth growing towards unity and already fruitful in outlook and application. It will for this purpose draw mainly from three schools of thought. One of them lays stress upon family life, contracts with nature, the significance of labour, the interests of locality. Another, more a tradition than a school, sees the progress of mankind as the unfolding of ideas and ideals. But the distinguishing feature of both is that they present a view of the inner and the outer world, inimical to the Prussian culture of force. Lastly, there is the incipient civism of independent origin and rapid recent growth in Britain, in America and in Germany,—which has inspired the repair and renewal of historic cities, the tidying up of confused industrial towns, the guidance and gardening of their suburban growths. "With, the downfall of Tsardom achieved and the reduction of Kaiserism in process," write Professor Geddes and Mr. Branford, "this civic renascence will continue; and not least splendidly in the ancient cities of Burgher Germany, released from their Prussic enchantment. . . Reflecting in the tranquility of peace, on the penalties of imperial attachment to Berlin, will not these once free cities seek determinedly for some form of union without metropolitan subjection?" The Universities, again, will play a paramount part in this work of reconstruction. From most of them is now emerging "a doctrine deeper, truer and more creative than the mechanical and venal philosophy which has had its fulfilment in Prussian Militarism and Competitive Business." Again, "in spite of a political system democratic in form, the People have played but a passive role in the departing age of money and machine economy,"—because the Governments have been too easily dominated by the holders of economic power. Therefore, in the coming age of life economy, the activity of the People will be creative in proportion as two conditions are satisfied. The inner life must be purified and enlarged, and opportunities without distinction of class, rank or sex, must be accorded for the development of personality through citizenship.

But while Prussian Militarism will be, as it must be, destroyed, it is idle to pretend that the aggressive spirit in human beings can be eliminated altogether. The Editors of the series, therefore, have done well to take account of this psychological fact. They emphasise that

attempts at repression do but drive its manifestations into underground channels. Constructive outlets have, therefore, to be found for the adventurous dispositions of Youth, the affirmative energies of Maturity, the political ambitions of Age. Towards this ennoblement of masculine passion William James bequeathed to mankind the idea of inventing "moral equivalents of war." For example, consider how the Boy Scouts are helping to tackle that growth of juvenile crime which is one of the evil results of the war already visible. They transform the young delinquent into a Temporary Scout, and harness him to some simple constructive endeavour. Here, then, is a mode of Re-construction, which also, and at the same time, exemplifies what the French call Re-education, and what moral teachers call Renewal.

To sum up, the motive and the aim of the task which Professor Geddes and his co-workers have set before themselves are thus lucidly described:

Through the redemptive quality of war, the nation has shed not a little of its competitive individualism, and achieved a closer working together of all for the common good. How now to maintain and advance the sense of community, the energy of collective effort, the self-abnegation of individuals and families? Clearly, in the after-war polity, there must be arousal among all classes of a personal sense of definite responsibilities, including and transcending one's own life and work. There must be some vision, clear yet moving, of a better future. And knowledge and goodwill towards its gradual realization must not be lacking.

GERMANY AND SOUTH AMERICA.

If there was one section of the globe in which, according to generally accepted opinions, the Germans would retain a paramount influence that even such a cataclysm as the present could not disturb, it was in the states of South America. British tradesmen have been continually dinning into the ears of their countrymen the pitiful plight of their trade owing to the enterprise of the Germans; of the steady increase in their power notably in particular countries; of the methods being adopted for the extension of their political power, until most people accepted the pre dominance of the Germans in South America as a fact. The facts they placed before the world were true, and there was strong reason for believing that the Germans had managed to get the leaders into their power, and to make the states dependent on Germany economically. Yet, to-day, though these countries are not actually at war, they have not hesitated to sever diplomatic relations, and to take such action as to make clear their stern determination to refuse to submit to any orders from Berlin. The very countries where it is believed the interests of Germany are greatest, and where no pains have been spared to enlist the support of the people to their cause, have now definitely declared against the illegal and immoral wrongs committed by Germany, and are prepared in case of necessity to enter into open conflict. Though war has not actually been declared, the attitude is sufficiently set forth by the seizure of all enemy ships in South American waters, and their readiness to assist the United States in every measure taken to meet the submarine danger. In countries where large interests have been built up by enterprising German commercial men, where large colonies of Germans are permanently settled, it is not surprising that strong influences were brought to bear on the leaders taking action.

The revelations of the past months have shown the underhand dealings of Germany in her relations with South America, and it is now clearly realised what were the ulterior objects of the German propaganda during the past few years. This knowledge appears to have produced a striking effect and instead of nations ready to support them, they have found peoples who resented keenly not only present actions, but past attempts to bring their countries under the heel of the Prussian. The propaganda cannot be said to have been conducted secretly, for professors and economists have openly expressed their views on the subject of the future of the South American continent. Gustav Schmoller, a well-known economist, said that he wished to see established in Brazil a colony of from thirty to forty million Germans; the late Hugo Munsterburg and Adolphe Wagner have advocated a future invasion of South America; Wilhelm Sievers, basing his statement on a belief that Germany has a right to vast territories for expanding her population, says that South America is the only part of the globe which is still at her disposal, and therefore "we must hasten to take possession of it." Many more opinions of prominent German writers to the same effect could be quoted. Germans were to flock into these states, and, retaining there their allegiance to their own country, were to form miniature Germanys which should ultimately coalesce with the parent state. One of the most striking facts about the German emigrants is their readiness to become naturalised, and as a result of past experience Governments in future will look with great suspicion on any Germans seeking to become naturalised, knowing that by the new law they are able to retain their own nationality which they are supposed to have renounced, that it is only a temporary cloak of convenience, that they will remain German at heart, will live as Germans and work for Germans and return to the Fatherland in their old age or sooner.

The Germans have used every form of propaganda for their work in Brazil Argentine, Chili, and it must be admitted much of it was done with skill. They succeeded in capturing many of the newspapers, and they have thus had in their hands very powerful instruments for moulding public opinion; throughout the country they formed associations which had for their object the carrying on of propaganda in favour of the home country; in municipal councils they have gained many seats, and in certain parts their influence is so concentrated that they may be said to be the actual rulers. Their commercial agents have been keen and well equipped, and they have not been ashamed to use their opportunities for political purposes; many Lutheran ministers have found their way into the country, and they too, have felt it their duty to laud the Government of the Kaiser. In many innumerable ways they have gained influence. Now, the work of many years appears to be shattered, and with the new knowledge these people have received, the work of the German agents will be harder in the future. The German Government realises this, and pathetic appeals are being made by many papers, that nothing should be done to alienate the people of South America. They have stated their readiness to give satisfaction for all wrongs committed but the value of a German promise is too well known to be trusted, and, too, the spirit of republicanism is strong in South America. The Germans must realise how much harder will be their task after the war when they try to build up again the shattered fabric of their economic and commercial schemes.

Notes of the Day.

The Imperial Council.

It is now announced that the first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council will be held on 5th September next. By that date, five months will have elapsed since the last meeting of that august assembly. During this long interval what momentous developments have taken place in the political situation of the country, thanks to the measures of repression of varying degree upon which Local Governments have embarked! And yet during that period no opportunity has been offered to the representatives of the people to call upon the supreme authority in the country to explain its attitude with regard to these measures in the premier legislative assembly. There could not be a more glaring evidence of the incompatibility of the existing system of irresponsible Government with the spirit of the times as well as the needs of the country than this.

The Simla Session.

Apart from that, it is not certain whether Resolutions will be allowed to be moved during the September Sessions. In March last Sir Reginald Craddock, in speaking on Pandit Malaviya's resolution demanding more frequent meetings of the Council informed the Council that the Government intended to address the Secretary of State with a view to render the Simla session more useful. Subsequently it was stated that the Secretary of State had been communicated with on the matter. What has the Secretary of State decided? It is time that the decision should be expedited and published. For, it is obvious that mere interpellations on the pressing questions of the day at the next meeting will not be enough in the present state of the country. Meanwhile it will be as well if non-official members of the Council take concerted action in formulating and giving notice of resolutions dealing with the present situation—and publish them for public information.

The Stockholm Conference.

The sensation and suspense connected with the Stockholm Conference would appear to be nearing an end. At any rate the air has been cleared as to the main issue by Mr. Bonar Law's announcement that Great Britain, the United States, France and Italy have decided not to allow their respective nationals to attend the Conference at Stockholm. He added that the Law Officers of the Crown had advised the Government that it was illegal for any resident in his Majesty's Dominions to confer with enemy subjects without a licence from the Crown. This should definitely dispose of any prospect that there may have been of British participation in the Conference. Russian delegates alone among the Allies, it would seem, will now attend the Conference. Further, as it has already been decided, at Mr. Henderson's instance, that the Conference should be consultative rather than mandatory, its deliberations cannot but be of an academic character.

Mr. Henderson's Resignation.

In the House of Commons the Government moved an adjournment on Monday in order to enable the inevitable debate to be held on Mr. Henderson's resignation. It resolved itself into a personal statement by Mr. Henderson, a rejoinder by the Premier, and a sort of summing-up from Mr. Asquith, after which the subject was allowed to drop. In reply to the main charge against him, viz., that he had withheld from the Labour Conference the Russian Government's communication which he had been expressly asked to convey, Mr. Henderson said that he attended the Conference as the Secretary of the Labour Party and it would not have been right for him when speaking in that capacity to quote the Government telegram. He emphasized however that he did inform the Labour Conference that the position of the Russian Government had been modified. For the rest Mr. Henderson did not throw much light on the subject, which is not surprising as he repeatedly insisted in the course of his speech that it was not in the national interest to tell the full story of the Stockholm Conference at present.

The Decision of August 10th.

It is clear from the tenour of the debate, as well as the British Press comments on the published correspondence between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Henderson that preceded it, that the trouble has been largely due to a pretty serious misunderstanding. And that misunderstanding mainly resulted from Mr. Henderson's dual position as the Secretary of the Labour Party and a member of the War Cabinet,—which, as Mr. Asquith rightly pointed out, was a frankly impossible one. He or the Government should have realized that fact much sooner and put an end to the anomaly. The outstanding question now is whether the Labour Conference that is to meet on August 21st will or will not reverse its decision of the 10th instant in favour of participation in the Stockholm Conference. The Government have already declared their position against the proposal, but unless there is a reversal of the Labour decision a deadlock must follow. The Labour Ministers then would have either to leave the Government or dissociate themselves from the party. In the former event, having regard to the strength of organised Labour, a General Election would be a probability.

The Suez Canal.

How far shipping has been restricted during the war is evidenced in the report of the working, of the Suez Canal during the year 1916, which shows an accentuation of the decline in the volume of tonnage passing through that canal. The extent of the decline may be gathered from the fact that, while in 1913, 4,980 ships, of a total tonnage, of approximately 20 millions, used the canal, the number had declined in 1916 to 3,110, of a total tonnage of less than 12½ millions. In spite of three augmentations of the tariff—which has since increased to four, representing a total surcharge of 36 per cent. on pre-war rates—there was a continuance of heavy decline in the Company's revenue, with the result that the dividend paid on the 500 franc ordinary shares fell from 156 francs in 1913 to 77 francs 58 centimes. However, it may be noted the net dividend, including the interest of 5 per cent. borne by the ordinary shares, is still some seventeen per cent. on the original pudchase price.

Preferential Tariffs after the War.

Professor A. Marshall, the well-known English economist, contributes a very useful article on "National Taxation ater the War" to a recent work entitled "After. War Problems." The latter work deals with all the pressing problems of reconstruction, each of the problems being treated by a specialist. Prof. Marshall's paper is divided into two sections in the first of which he discusses the question of appropriate distribution of the burden of taxation after the war. In the second section, Professor Marshall considers the problem of taxes on imports, from the standpoint of the new international situation. The experiences of the war have led some persons to advocate preferential tariffs after the war. Prof. Marshall himself has come to the conclusion that the policy adumbrated in the Paris Conference Resolutions is not calculated to conduce to the ultimate benefit of Britain. A broad system of protective duties would deprive Britain of the strength which has enabled her to accept the chief financial burdens of the war. It would, indeed, confer some benefits on particular industries, but at the cost of much greater injury to the people at large and would moreover lessen the funds available for paying pensions to wounded men and to widows of soldiers and for lowering the colossal debt.

Professor Marshall on Protection for India.

Apart from this what is of especial interest to India and what authorities here as well as in England should ponder over, is the view expressed by Professor Marshall with regard to the bearing of the recent tendencies towards Protectionism on India. "Some of the arguments on which representatives of British industries are basing claims for in their own favour" he writes,

tell even more strongly for granting Protection to cotton manufacturing and some other industries of India. It has often been said, and perhaps with truth, that the greatest political achievement in the history of the world has been the upright and unselfish administration of India by Britain. But for two generations it has been clear that some of the pleas of Indian industries for Protection are stronger than any which could be put forward for British industries. Inquiries, partly created by the war and patly made prominent by it, have furnished some new strong arguments in favour of a limited protection to a few British industries. But if even a touch of approval were given to the immoderate claims put forward in some of the answers of representatives of great industries to a recent circular of inquiry issued by the London Chamber of Commerce, while all Protection were withheld from Indian industries, Britain would appear to abdicate her great place as ruler of India in India's interests.

A CORRECTION.

Our attention has been drawn to a printer's error which occurred in our leading article of the 13th inst. commenting on the speech of the Chairman of the Bank of Bombay. The sentence "Mills are no doubt in need of money at present" should have read "Mills are no doubt minting money at present." The sense of the whole passage was of course obvious from the context.

NEW MEMBERS OF HOME RULE LEAGUE BOMBAY BRANCH.

The following have joined the Home Rule League, Bombay Branch:—Mr. Mathuradas K. Saraya, Mrs. Rakhumabai P. Telang, Messrs. Khatav Ratansi Thakkar, Joshi Jairam Khatav, Babu Kishorilal Sodh, Kasturchand Tarachand, Maganlal T. Javeri, Charandas Thaligram, Bamnolkar Samson Reuben, Uchavlal T. Vakil, and seventy more.

The following have joined the Indian Home Rule League:—Messrs. Prananshankar, Krishnashanker Dave (Life Member), Mule Y. R., Kshirsagar S. R., A. Sarangpani, Bhate P. G., Kharde M. M., Amritrov Bakshi, Ravishanker Manishanker, Govardhandas Mulajibhai, H. Jahangir, Nagardas Laxmidas, L. D. Oza, C. W. Dave, Joshi Lalchands.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, on Monday, Inspector Moss placed E. D. Smith, of Messrs. Smith and Son, who is alleged to have received properties said to be stolen from the Army Clothing Factory. His worship after recording the charge sheet posted the hearing of the case to the 16th instant. The shortage of clothing material in the Army Clothing Factory is valued at Rs. 1,500 and it is some part of this material that the accused is alleged to have had in his possession.

MOST TITANIC STRUGGLE IN FLANDERS.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON AISNE FRONT.

DEBATE ON MR. HENDERSON'S RESIGNATION.

"MOST TITANIC STRUGGLE OF WAR."

TREMENDOUS BATTLE IN FLANDERS.

ENEMY'S VANISHING HOPES.

WHOLE BATTALIONS MASSACRED.

ENEMY'S DESPERATE CALLOUSNESS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 7 a.m., Aug. 14.

It is impossible to realise from the communiqués, the tremendousness of the battle now proceeding in Flanders. The latest accounts of correspondents confirm that it is the most titanic struggle of the war.

Mr. Philip Gibbs after emphasising the greatness of the enemy's artillery which, however, is not so great as ours, says that the whole countryside is ablaze with fire and smoke especially round about the Glencorse Wood, the Inverness copse, the Stirling castle and Frezenberg where perfect hell-fire rages. The successive heavy enemy waves that counter-attacked at these places on Saturday, were smashed to pieces.

A GHASTLY SLAUGHTER OF ENEMY.

When our men were consolidating at the Westhoek Ridge on Saturday, they had to call for further help from the gunners. Simultaneously, the aeroplanes signalled a great gathering of the Germans in the Nuns Wood and the Polygon Wood. The calls were answered by the large groups of batteries from fifteen inch downwards. Across the big stretch of the country miles deep of Germans with rifles at the slope and weighted with bombs and trench-spades fell in heaps. One of our airmen subsequently reported that he had never seen so many dead. This was only one of such slaughters. Here is another.

WHOLE RANKS BLOWN TO BITS.

The gunners received the report that the Germans were assembling in the valley of Hanebeke. Two battalions had advanced to the open before our guns found them. Then when the storm broke upon them, they tried to escape by running or throwing themselves down or plunging into shell-craters, but not many escaped. The whole ranks were blown to bits.

The enemy cannot evade such a slaughter, because these bits of high ground we are capturing guard the vital centres. He simply must fight to defend them with the full weight of men and guns. His fire last Friday and Saturday was the greatest any of our men have ever faced.

LANCASHIRE'S DEADLY RIFLE SHOTS.

Later reports show that in the counter-attacks on the Westhoek positions, the Germans did not all die from shell-fire. The Lancashire Fusiliers and the North Lancashires fired their rifles all day on Friday and Saturday at human targets and could not miss.

The German reserves were hurried up to relieve the shattered battalions, and flung straight into the counter-attacks. They often wandered in the open in full kit ignorant of our whereabouts. The rifle here reasserted its old pre-eminence and whole battalions were massacred.

ENEMY'S DESPERATE FINAL EFFORT.

After referring to the big enemy efforts to dispute our air superiority, Mr. Gibbs concludes:—

The enemy is all out. It seems he wishes to make this battle the decisive one of the war. I don't see how he can win it after the loss of the Pilkem and Westhoek Ridges, but he is out to kill, regardless of his own losses.

ARTILLERY FIGHTING NEAR ARRAS-CAMBRAI ROAD.

NINE ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 1-15 p.m. Aug. 14.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night reports increased hostile artillery activity south of the Arras-Cambrai road, and also in the Nieuport sector. Our aeroplanes heavily bombed four aerodromes. The enemy aircraft has been aggressive. We brought down nine machines and drove down eight. Seven of ours are missing.

Official and Personal.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of the Hon. Mr. H. LeMesurier to be an ordinary member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Behar and Orissa in succession to the Hon. Sir Edward V. Levinge, who vacates office on the 1st November next.

The Viceroy's Imperial War Relief Fund have sent Lady Willingdon a donation of Rs. 10,000 for Queen Mary's Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers.

Sardar Ajit Singh has been appointed Judicial and General Secretary, Nabha State.

MADRAS UNION JACK FETE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 14.

The Union Jack fete will be held at the banqueting hall of Government House, Madras, during the coming cold weather, under the auspices of the Lady Pentland and Madras War Fund Ladies' Depot Committee in aid of the work of the hospital ship "Madras." The fete will take place on Friday and Saturday 7th and 8th December.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON ASINE FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED

TWO AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 7 a.m., Aug. 14.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—The artillery has been very active between Cerny and Craonne notably in the sector south of Ailles where a German attack on the trenches we captured on the 11th instant was repulsed with heavy losses. It was without result.

Two enemy surprise attacks at Bois de Cauriers and Bezonvaux failed under our fire.

Two enemy aeroplanes and a captive balloon have been brought down and three aeroplanes forced to land severely damaged.

ATTACKS BETWEEN CERNY AND CRAONNE REPULSED.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY FIGHTING AT SEVERAL POINTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m. Aug. 14.

Last night's French communiqué said that the artillery duel had continued to be very lively. The Germans between Cerny and Craonne again attempted to eject us from the trenches which we had carried south of Ailles. All the attacks were repulsed and we made appreciable progress to the east.

Rheims received 850 shells, some of which were incendiary. Four civilians were killed and two injured.

There have been violent artillery actions in the Champagne on Mount Cornillet, on both the banks of the Meuse and in the forest of Parroy.

LORD ISLINGTON'S SPEECH.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 13.

Commenting on Lord Islington's speech the "Hindu" says:—We must take strong objection to the manner and method of approaching such a grave question on the part of the authorities in England. Lord Islington has assumed the role of a candid friend in counselling patience and asking Indian politicians to pitch their demands lower, in saying that the end could only be reached by gradual moderate steps and that the system of centralised bureaucracy could not be decentralised into self-governing systems in a night. We think that the people of India have become thoroughly disgusted with this superior attitude which is never tired of talking about the arduous path and cautious advance.

The "Madras Mail" says:—We may say at once that we welcome Lord Islington's statement. Of them decentralisation as between the Government of India and Provincial Governments is unquestionably necessary in many matters, in some long overdue. When that has been carried out, the way will be clear for an increase of share which the Indians have in the management of public affairs.

"New India" says:—His present personal opinions are so thoroughly coloured by bureaucratic distrust of self-governing institutions and by their scarcely veiled alarm at the inevitable oncoming of Home Rule for Indian people, that not even stray phrases here and there in the course of his speech such as "India's ultimate ambition for responsible government," his contemplation of India resembling the commonwealth of Australia and so on, have not sufficed to conceal their origin.

"Justice" says:—We agree with him in thinking that the end in view can be reached only by gradual steps in a proper spirit of co-operation. Indians and Englishmen must work harmoniously for the steady and progressive development of India and we doubt not that Lord Islington's appeal, apart from his plan of reform, will find a response in the heart of every patriotic and practical Indian.

"GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT IN INDIA."

BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S MESSAGE TO MR. MONTAGU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

The following cablegram has been sent to the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, by the Secretaries of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee:

Lord Islington's speech outlining coming reforms in India has produced great disappointment. Bengal Congress Committee respectfully urges an announcement on the lines of the Congres reform scheme. Nothing short of this will satisfy Indian opinion.

SERIOUS CRISIS IN SPAIN.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED THROUGHOUT.

MILITARY ASSUME CONTROL IN PROVINCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Aug. 13.
Recd. 1-15 p.m. Aug. 14.

Martial law has been declared throughout Spain.

The strike has assumed the character of a general movement with the revolutionary tendency. Calling up of the reservists has been authorised to prepare for emergencies. Disturbances have been reported at different points. All is quiet in the capital. The Military authorities in the provinces have been ordered to assume complete control.

It is stated that the major part of the labouring classes is anxious to continue the work.

The only newspapers appearing in Madrid are those employing non-union labour to whom Government protection has been promised.

STRIKE CONTINUES PEACEFULLY.

BAKERS, GAS AND TRAMWAY MEN STILL WORKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Aug. 14.
Recd. 8-10 p.m. Aug. 14.

The strike continued last evening peacefully. Bakers and gas and tramway workers are still working in Madrid. A feeble attempt to hold up trains in Barcelona and Saragossa was easily suppressed.

AMERICAN TANK STEAMER SUNK.

CAPTAIN AND 4 ARMED GUARDS BELIEVED PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 8-10 p.m. Aug. 14.

The American tank steamer Campana was sunk on the 6th instant. It is believed that the captain and four of the Campana's armed guards are prisoners on the submarine.

EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT PROHIBITED.

Neutrals are showering orders into America for aeroplanes at such rates that in order to conserve supply for itself and its Allies the American Government has prohibited the export of aircraft.

RE-EXAMINATION OF CLASSES IN ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Aug. 14.
Recd. 8-10 p.m. Aug. 14.

An order has been issued for re-examination of classes, 1874 to 1899.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

MEETING OF COURT ABOUT END OF OCTOBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

A meeting of the Court of Benares Hindu University will be held towards the end of October probably on the 29th idem. H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior will preside over the meeting as pro-Chancellor, as the Chancellor, the Maharaja of Mysore will be unable to be present on account of Dussehra State functions in Mysore, and of the great distance of Benares. It is probable that Sir James Meston will attend the meeting as a visitor. It will be the first annual meeting of the University. There will also be at about the same time meetings of the Senate, the faculties and other university bodies. The University may be opened at that time as a teaching university by appointments to the staff being completed by then.

RUSSO-ROUMANIAN OFFENSIVE

A SERIES OF HEIGHTS CAPTURED.

COUNTER-ATTACKS IN SLONIKU VALLEY REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 1-15 p.m. Aug. 14.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—The Russian troops supporting the Roumanians drove the enemy back in the Oenagrozechti region, and captured a series of heights and are continuing the offensive.

We repulsed the counter-attacks in the Sloniku Valley taking 600 prisoners.

The Roumanians are obstinately attacking in the direction of Focsani. We held the position west of the Focsani-Ajud railway.

A counter-attack yielded 500 prisoners.

M. KERENSKY'S REPLY TO THE KING.

STRENGTH TO STRUGGLE FOR RIGHT VERSUS MIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 14.
Recd. 8-10 p.m. Aug. 14.

M. Kerensky, replying to King George's message has telegraphed: "On behalf of the Provisional Government and the Russian people I express to your Majesty their gratitude for the message of goodwill on the threshold of the fourth year of war. I am certain that the Russian people will find necessary strength to surmount the grave trials of the present time and conduct the war to an end worthy of the terrible sacrifices made by every nation struggling for right versus might."

BAN ON STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

BY ALLIED GOVERNMENTS SAVE RUSSIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 7 a.m., Aug. 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that Great Britain, the United States France and Italy had decided not to grant permission to attend the Stockholm Conference. (Cheers). The Law Officers of the Crown had advised the Government that it was illegal for any resident in his Majesty's Dominions to confer with enemy subjects without a licence from the Crown.

QUETTA LINE OF N. W. RAILWAY BREACHED.

HEAVY RAIN IN KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 14.

The Quetta line of the North-Western Railway was breached last night in several places owing to floods. Between Lindsay and Mithri on the Ruk Sibi section trains cannot pass through.

The Punjab Mail is arriving six hours late at Karachi owing to breaches previously reported on the main line.

Rain has been falling in Karachi almost continuously for the last twenty-four hours. Following the showers of the previous three days at Tatta, a serious breach in the Bogha-Otchito Bund near Sawalpur has flooded large tracts of land in Tapa Manhar and Paro Bhiman.

BREACHES ON N. W. RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SUKKUR, Aug. 14.

The District Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Railway Sukkur, states:—Line at mile 127/14 and 129/16 between Lindsay and Mithri on the Ruk-Sibi section was breached in several places last night due to flood. Trains cannot pass through. Information regarding the possibility of transhipment of mails and passengers will be intimated later.

In continuation of his telegram of to-day's date intimating breaches between Lindsay and Mithri the District Traffic Superintendent states that the breaches have been repaired and through communication has been restored.

MR. HENDERSON'S RESIGNATION.

PERSONAL STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

INTERVIEW WITH AND STATEMENT TO PREMIER.

DUALITY OF OFFICE HELD INCOMPATIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 14.

In the House of Commons to-day the Government moved an adjournment in order to enable a full debate to be held on Mr. Henderson's resignation.

Mr. Henderson immediately rose to make a personal statement. He complained of the unprecedented press campaign against himself and also of the policy pursued by the Premier and his colleagues over the week-end. Although he had never after his resignation left the office of the War Cabinet, the first intimation that his resignation had been accepted came from the "Pall Mall Gazette." After the Labour Conference he interviewed the Premier, who made it clear that the Secretaryship of the Labour Party and the membership of the War Cabinet were incompatible. There was only one choice in such circumstances. It would not be in the national interests to tell a complete story of the Stockholm Conference at present.

PROPOSED VISIT CONSIDERED BY WAR CABINET.

Replying to the charge that he had withheld information from the Labour Conference, Mr. Henderson affirmed that whereas his proposed visit to Paris was considered at a special War Cabinet the day before he left, Mr. Bonar Law on July 30th, told the House that all the arrangements for the visit were made without the knowledge of the War Cabinet.

Mr. Bonar Law intervening emphasised that the War Cabinet knew that Mr. Henderson was going to Paris but only after all the arrangements had been made.

Mr. Henderson continuing said that he informed the War Cabinet of his recommendation to the Labour Party Executive to accept the invitation to Stockholm if the Conference could be made consultative instead of mandatory. There was the sharpest division of opinion in the Cabinet over his advice and he offered to resign.

MR. HENDERSON TOLD TO WAIT.

When he returned from Paris on August 1st, he gave Mr. Lloyd George a full and faithful statement of his position and his reasons for advocating the attendance at the Conference. After that Mr. Lloyd George asked him to attend a special Cabinet meeting but when he arrived he was told to wait and had wasted an hour when Mr. Barnes was sent out with a message for him.

INSISTS ON RIGHT TO ADDRESS WAR CABINET.

He insisted on his right to address the Cabinet and was then invited in. Mr. Lloyd George explained that he was asked to wait outside out of regard for his feelings. He protested and the Cabinet then discussed his visit to Paris.

NO BUSINESS TO QUOTE A GOVERNMENT TELEGRAM.

Dealing with the charge of breach of faith in not quoting the communication from the Russian Government at the Labour Conference, Mr. Henderson pointed out that he attended the Conference as the Secretary of the Labour Party and it would not have been right for him when speaking in that capacity to quote the Government telegram. Mr. Henderson stated that he had never received the telegram from M. Kerensky dissociating himself from the Stockholm Conference. The telegram was received through the French Embassy after the Labour Conference had closed. Mr. Henderson emphasised that he informed the Labour Conference that the position of the Russian Government had been modified. He never intended to withhold from the Conference any information he was legally entitled to use. After re-emphasising that it was not in the national interest to tell the full story of the Stockholm Conference at present, Mr. Henderson concluded by deprecating a discussion at present in view of the signs of unrest in the country and the difficulties he believed the Government must face before the Stockholm question was finally disposed of. He appealed for unity in order to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

The Premier said that whatever anyone might think of the major point in Mr. Henderson's speech they would respond to his appeal for unity in securing victory. Three-fourths of Mr. Henderson's remarks were irrevelant and he did not think the House wished to comment on them. The Premier reaffirmed that the impression left on every member of the Cabinet including himself by Mr. Henderson's attitude at the Cabinet meeting prior to the Labour Conference in London was that Mr. Henderson would use his whole influence to turn down the Stockholm Conference. The Russian Government's telegram mentioned in the Premier's communication to Mr. Henderson intimating that the King had accepted his resignation meant that the Russian Government had nothing to do with the Stockholm Conference.

Mr. Snowden asked:—Who wrote the covering letter?

Mr. Lloyd George replied:—It came from the Russian Embassy.

Continuing, he asked:—Did anybody imagine that if that telegram had been read at the Labour Conference it would not have made any difference?

Proceeding, the Premier said with regard to the general position that there had been a change during the past few days. Efforts were being made to restore discipline in the Russian Army. The first step was to prevent fraternisation with the enemy. In these circumstances nothing would be more fatal than a conference with the enemy at Stockholm. That conclusion had been come to by the United States which was a great democracy, and by the French Republic, Italy and Great Britain. (Loud cheers.)

PEACE TERMS TO BE DISCUSSED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONS.

Four Allied countries had definitely concluded that peace terms must be discussed by representatives of the whole nation.

He was the last man to disparage the power of Labour, but Labour was not the whole community and peace must be made by the whole nation. It had become clear that the Russian Government was not responsible for the Stockholm Conference and we should not be doing our duty to the Allies, least of all to Russia, if we countenance such a project. (Lour cheers.)

MR. ASQUITH ON AN IMPOSSIBILITY OF DUAL POSITION.

Mr. Asquith described Mr. Henderson's dual position as a member of the War Cabinet and the Secretary of the Labour party as impossible. He declared that Mr. Lloyd George's statement that peace must be approved by the peoples of all countries concerned would be echoed through all the Allies and emphasised that the Labour representatives did not wish to go to Stockholm in order to prepare a precarious peace. The Labour party's declaration of policy (cabled on August 10th) showed that British Labour was determined to continue the fight until our great objects had been achieved. (Cheers.)

The subject then dropped.

PERSONAL ASPECTS OF THE INCIDENT.

GROWING LABOUR FEELING AGAINTS DECISION OF 10TH AUG.

The following messages were despatched from London before the debate in Parliament on Mr. Henderson's resignation:—

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.
Recd. 5-5 p.m., Aug. 14.

The correspondence between Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Henderson clears up the position of Government on the subject of the Stockholm conference and thus answers the criticisms of ambiguity of its attitude, which have been uttered by all sections of the press during the past fortnight, but the personal aspects of the incident are still mystifying. Mr. Henderson has the reputation of being straightforward and incapable of double dealing, hence it is assumed that there has been honest misunderstanding, probably due to Mr. Henderson's lack of clarity of expression. That he is deliberately provoking a trial of strength between organised labour and the Government is regarded as improbable.

"OUR GERMAN FRIENDS."

There is no indication of the growth of pacifism among workers and it is unlikely that Mr. Henderson will more closely identify himself with Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, whose phrase "our German friends" in the speech at Friday's conference has provoked widespread criticism. Important labour societies have already arranged to vote against Friday's verdict, which may be reversed by a referendum of trades unions or by general consent.

TRADE UNIONS AGAINST STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

Mr. Havelock Wilson has telegraphed to the American, Mr. Gompers, that the ballot he, Mr. Appleton and others have taken of the branches of the Unions already shows that a million and a half trades

(Continued on page 8.)

SUNDAY'S AIR-RAID.

AS ISTANCE OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

32 KILLED; 43 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 8-10 p.m. Aug. 14.

Reports of pilots show conclusively that the air raid on Sunday was making for London. On fighting a large number of aeroplanes, which were sent up against them, the Germans turned abruptly and made their way out to sea again, dropping bombs at Southend and unloading the rest when at sea. The action of anti-aircraft guns greatly assisted the fighting squadrons.

Total deaths at Southend are thirty-two including thirteen women and nine children. Forty-three persons, including eighteen women and twelve children, were injured.

TROOP TRAIN COLLISION.

FIVE BRITISH SOLDIERS KILLED.

SEVERAL SERIOUSLY INJURED.

WRECKAGE ON FIRE.

(Associated Press.)
POONA, Aug. 14.

A troop special with 249 British and nearly 100 Indian troops on board ran into a goods train standing in Yermaras station on the G. I. P. Railway early yesterday morning, with the result that five British soldiers were killed and five British officers, 29 British soldiers and three native firemen were more or less seriously injured.

The troop special had come on from Bangalore with the details mentioned, who were on their way to Bombay enroute for Mesopotamia. It left Raichur about 3-40 a.m. and shortly afterwards when passing through the next station called Yermaras dashed into a goods train which had been drawn up in a siding. The first two carriages on the special were smashed. With the force of the collision one mounted on the top of the other.

WRECKAGE ON FIRE.

The wreckage at once caught fire from the gas of the lamps which were burning and the men who had been awakened by the shock quickly tumbled out of the carriages and ran to the forward part of train, where they set to work to rescue those of their comrades who were injured. The dead and injured were soon got out of the wrecked carriages and the men then had a hard fight trying to put out the flames, which threatened to spread to the adjoining compartments.

FIVE OFFICERS INJURED.

Five officers, who were in a first class carriage next but one to the front brake-van, were injured, namely, Lieut.-Grant, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, Lieut. Yerd and Lieut. Dennistoun, 2nd Black Watch, Lieut. Young, Indian Infantry, and Lieut.-Baker, A.S.C. All these officers together with 29 men of both regiments were later taken on to Wadi and then on to Secunderabad in a special train.

DEATHS AMONG SEAFORTHS AND BLACK WATCH.

The following five were killed in the collision, namely: Sergeant White, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, Corporal Bannerman, Pte. Souter, Pte. Blake and Pte. Ritchie, all 2nd Black Watch.

Several men received injuries from burns and had bandaged hand, and limb when the train passed through Poona this afternoon.

FUNERAL AT SECUNDERABAD.

(Associated Press.)
SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 14.

The casualties in the troop train collision at Yermaras station near Raichur were brought into Secunderabad by a special train at one o'clock this morning. Ambulances, doctors and nurses were at the station to meet the train.

The casualties were:—Killed, 5 British rank; and injured 5 British Officers, 3 British Rank, 2 Indian Officers and one Indian rank.

The injured are in hospital. The dead man, who belonged to the Black Watch and Seaforth Highlanders, were buried this morning, Revd. J. D. Mitchell, Chaplain, Scotch Church, reading the burial service.

GODHRA POLITICAL CONFERENCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly give publicity to the following letter received from the Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee sanctioning the holding of the Sessions of the first Gujarat Political Conference at Godhra in the month of November for general information.—Yours, etc.,

W. S. MUKADUM,
Joint Honorary Secretary,
District Congress Committee.

Aug. 14, 1917.
Bombay Presidency Association Rooms.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Bombay, August 13th, 1917.

To,
The Hon. Secretary,
Panch Mahals District Congress Committee,
GODHRA.

Dear Sir,

With reference to the desire expressed by your Committee to hold the 1st Gujarat Political Conference at Godhra under the Congress Constitution and with the permission of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, we have the honor to inform you as follows:—

1. Under the Congress Constitution as it is at present, there is no provision made authorising the Provincial Congress Committee to hold and organise Political Conferences other than Provincial or Distrit Conferences. Divisional or Sub-Divisional Conferences find no place therein.

2. We propose to move the General Secretaries of the Congress in the matter and ask them to place before the All-India Congress Committee our suggestion to amend the Constitution so as to authorize the Provincial Congress Committees to hold and organise, if they so choose, the sort of Divisional or Sub-Divisional Conferences like the one you propose to hold.

3. Till the amendments referred to above are made in the Congress Constitution, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is unable to formally organise the Conference of Gujarat Districts which you propose to hold, we understand, in November next.

4. In anticipation, however, of the amendments being made at the next Congress, which we do not think there will be any difficulty in getting through, we are of opinion that you may hold your proposed Conference adhering strictly to the Congress Constitution and allowing only such bodies in Gujarat and Bombay as are affiliated to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to elect Gujarati speaking delegates. In all other respects also, you should observe the rules and regulations of the Congress.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) N. M. SAMARTHI.
(Sd.) UTTAMLAL K. TRIVEDI.
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STRIKE.

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION.

No change has taken place in the situation, and the strike continues. The notice which threatened the strikers with dismissal, seems to have very little effect on them apparently as no appreciable addition has been made to the number of men who have joined back. They came to the Chamar Bag yesterday morning as usual and the Relief Fund Committee rendered assistance to the needy. The men showed no disposition to return to work, as they consider their cause as just.

STRIKERS' FAMILIES' RELIEF.

We have received the following further subscriptions towards the Strikers' Families' Relief Fund:—

	Rs.	a.
P. K. Dave, Share Broker	50	0
"Sympathisers," through Mr. Sakalchand Woolchand	48	0
"From the N.'s"	13	0
"Just Cause"	6	0
"Some Friends of the Poor"	5	0
Messrs. Gothoskar, Nabar and Nadkerni	4	0
"Sympathiser"	3	0

Collected by Messrs. Ruttonjee Jeevandas & Co.'s Staff:—

	Rs.	a.
Mr. Parmanand Ruttonjee	25	0
Mr. Peermahomed A. Master	10	0
Mr. Jaiwantra A. Panandikar	5	0
Mr. S. B. Torney	5	0
Mr. Kewa Jagannath	1	8
Mr. Odhavjee N. Rathod	1	4
Mr. Nanabhai B. Pradhan	1	0
Mr. N. M. Dhondy	1	0
	49	12

THE AGENT'S ULTIMATUM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was a bit amused to read in the morning papers the notice issued by the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway in connection with the strike. It is in the first instance an effort at meeting the complaints but it ends with a threat, thus decreasing the value of the concession and the strikers may be inclined to suspect the whole thing.

A layman like myself cannot but think that it is an ill-wind that blows nobody any good? But why cannot the Railway Company be a little more candid and issue a full and frank statement which can have only one meaning. The present notice is incomplete in many respects. And the following questions naturally arise:

(1) Will the present increase be given to all immediately or in batches as is the custom every quarter?

(2) One can understand that the workman getting Rs. 30 already will get Rs. 33 according to the notice. But will the workman of the same department drawing Rs. 27 or 28 get a proportionate increase?

(3) Will the Company pay the workmen for the period of the strike? If not why should they have delayed their "notice" till the strike was on for twenty-eight anxious days?

(4) Will the company give a guarantee that a "free pardon" shall be given to all and thus allay the fear always entertained that some of the best of them go to the wall at the end of the strike?

(5) The Railway Company have increased the freights, for both goods and passenger traffic, they are charging super-tax, they have cancelled return tickets etc. and, in spite of knowing that prices have gone up all round, why should the Company have waited for a general strike to teach them that some compensation was due to the poor workmen?—Yours, etc.

P.

Bombay, 14th August 1917.

THE NEED FOR MEDIATION.

Sir,—The G. I. P. Railway Strike is dragging its weary course from day to day. It is creditable to the public spirit of Bombay that some philanthropists have started relief work for the families of the strikers. But one cannot understand the attitude either of the Government or the Railway. The Railway Board are silent. The Government declined to intervene. The Railway after twenty-eight days have issued a notice in which they enumerate the increased maxima sanctioned for each trade in the ordinary and superior grades. But the notice is in regard to the "Parel Workshop, Indian Staff" alone. What about the Matunga Workshop? What about the Boribunder Workmen? What about the wages of the period of the strike? These are questions on which the Railway Company has been silent.

It requires two to make a quarrel and generally it requires a third party to put a stop to it. Now who is going to be the third party in this quarrel which is fraught with very grave risks to society? The agencies that have worked for a reconciliation or settlement have not yet been successful. Now if the Government as Government would not or could not intercfere, is there nobody from amongst the highest and the best of the land who cannot undertake the risk of offering his services for mediation? And could not such person be Lord Willingdon himself?—Yours etc.

M. G. S.

Bombay, 14th Aug. 1917.

THE STRIKERS AND THE KAMGAR HITWARDHAK SABHA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In their meeting held on the 11th instant at Chamar Bag, the strikers in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops unanimously asked me to request you on their behalf to correct by the following facts, the reports regarding them, published in the issues of the "Times of India" of the 9th and the 10th instant.

None of the strikers ever went to Mr Talcharkar's as a representative and it is not true that any of the leaders ever saw Messrs. Talcharkar, Bole or Patil. None of strikers have faith in the members of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha. The members of the so-called Sabha were, on the other hand, given a hint, by the strikers to the effect that, if any member of the Sabha would try to intrude himself again amongst them, he would do so at the loss of his respect, and in consequence of this, none of the members of the Sabha appeared at any time afterwards at Chamar Bag.—Yours etc.

H. B. MANDAVALE,
Vakil High Court.

Lower Parel, Bombay.

CONSTITUTION-ENTHUSIASTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—According to the official version of the proceedings of Sunday's meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 13th instant, Mr. N. M. Samarth, the leader of a certain clique of Anti-Home Rule movement had the audacity to move that "As the constitution of the Congress required that the objects of the Congress are to be achieved by constitutional means and as the last congress has directed its Committees to act on law-abiding and constitutional lines only, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is unable to advise a resort to passive resistance" which necessarily involves a course of conduct the reverse of "law-abiding and consstitutional'." Mr. Samarth and his friends like Mr. G. K. Devadhar of the Servants of India Society declare openly with impunity in the face of arguments against them that the movement of passive resistance is *unlawful* and *unconstitutional*. We are certainly shocked to be entertained with such a declaration from one who professes to be a staunch adherent of the Congress which as Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer said the other day in the Madras Meeting, had passed resolu-from Mr. Samarth and others of his way Gandhi, who led the Passive resistance movement in South Africa; which was actively supported by the late Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale and his Servants by raising subscriptions to keep up the agitation. Did the Congress then give its wholehearted approval to a "course of conduct, the reverse of law-abiding and constitutional" and become on that account a body encouraging unconstitutional agitation? Did the servants of the Society encourage an unconstitutional agitation? If so, these so-called Constitution enthusiasts (if I may be permitted to coin such an expression) have no place in the Congress and the Society which encouraged a course of conduct the reverse of law-abiding and constitutional. Or perhaps they being of the present opinion then, could not have commanded the approval of the Congress leaders and the founder of the Society then—still they could not remain in these bodies without compromising their consciences which I believe they have. Or is it like the fur coat theory, that what is constitutional outside India, becomes the opposite of it over here? Or is it that we may preach and approve what we cannot or should not practise? Or is it like the Government Officials saying that the ideal of self-Government is legitimate but to work for achieving it is dangerous and improper. Or is it that the Congress should ask for self-Government as a pious resolution but never take steps to carry out the resolutions?

Let those who have the temerity to dub the passive resistance movement unconstitutional show any activity on the part of Mr. Gandhi or his followers in South Africa which could or can be deemed unconstitutional. Far from being so, the steps Mr. Gandhi adopted were quite the reverse of it and evoked the admiration and stirred the heart of no less a personality than our beloved Viceroy Lord Hardinge, and this very Mr. Gandhi was honoured by the British Government with the offer of a Kaisar-I-Hind medal, just as our friend Mr. Gopal Krishna Devadhar of the Servants of India Society. May we know from Mr. Samartha and others of his way of thinking if Mr. Gandhi was honoured for conducting the Passive Ressistance movement which they are in their superior wisdom inclined to style unconstitutional? Did the Government wish to show their appreciation of one who was avowedly connected with a movement so obnoxious to Mr. Samarth?

Let the neo-constitutionists read, what the G. O. M. of Southern India Dr. Sir Subramia Aiyer, said in his recent speech in Madras. He says, "there is no other alternative but to resort to the one remaining *Constitutional* remedy of passive resistance." He has exhorted young men to go in for passive resistance if they are prepared. Is Dr. Subramaniam a person to encourage unconstitutional propaganda?

Provincial Congress Committees, more so the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, are the creatures of and subordinate to the Congress and as such have to respect and carry out the mandates of that august body. Theirs is not the function to dictate to the Congress what it shall or shall not do. It is not given to the Provincial Congress Committees to decree what is constitutional or what is unconstitutional. That is the business of the whole Congress—the united voice of the nation which has declared, indirectly though, in favour of passive resistance in that it passed resolutions congratulating Mr. Gandhi who led and was the soul of that movement in South Africa. Is it not then the height of impudence and presumption on the part of the clique of the neo-constitutionists to declare unconstitutional what has already been accepted as constitutional by the whole Congress?

In the light of these facts, it would be sesible for Mr. Samarth to withdraw his resolution when the Committee meets next to discuss his motion. May better counsels prevail and the party of Separatists come to their senses if they have not already done so, and change their course of movement along with that of the rest of India, and not remain obstacles in the way of the nations' progress to be dragged on with the general current.—"Vande Mataram."

Yours, etc.
S. V. RAO,

23, Fanaswadi, 2nd Lane,
Bombay, 14th August, 1917.

[Mr. Samarth's motion has already been disposed of. Since Mr. Natarajan's amendment was carried as a "Substantive proposition".—Editor, "B. C."]

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

MADRAS NOMINATES MRS. BESANT.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Aug. 13.

The Madras Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting held this evening recommended Mrs. Besant for presidentship of the next Indian National Congress by 50 votes, against 12 for the Raja of Mahmudabad. The question of passive resistance was long debated and adjourned for to-morrow.

SPECIAL C. P CONFERENCE.

TO MEET ON 26TH INSTANT.

(From a Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Aug. 14.

In view of the statement issued by the joint Bombay meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, and the Moslem League, a meeting of the C. P. Provincial Congress Committee was held at Dr. Gour's bungalow, the Hon. Mr. Joshi presiding. The Committee decided holding a special Provincial Conference on the 26th instant jointly for the C. P. and Berar. It will be a one-day session. A Reception Committee was formed and secretaries appointed and moffusil districts were instructed to elect delegates.

LAWYERS AND HOME RULE.

PROTEST AGAINST A DISTRICT JUDGE'S ATTITUDE.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Aug. 14.

The Guntur correspondent of the "Madras Mail" writes:—

Guntur August 14. The Guntur Bar Association under the presidency of Rao Saheb K. M. Krishna Rao passed a resolution strongly disapproving of the circular issued by Mr. C. K. Sreenivasa Rao, District Judge, asking the subordinate judiciary for information regarding legal practitioners engaged in Home Rule and Swadeshi movements, as being beyond the legitimate duties of the judiciary and as seriously interfering with the administration of justice and the independence of the Bar.

PROFESSOR PARKER AND HIS STUDENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with an anonymous letter forwarded to me for comment I have this to say. The remarks alleged to have been made by me are an incredible distortion of scraps of a ten minutes' address delivered on the morning of August 3rd last to the students of my section of the F. Y. C. Class. In reviewing then the last year of war I said—"We in India have now began really to feel the pinch of war, whereas in the earlier stages we felt it very little. We feel it very little now in comparison with Belgium and Serbia." I went on to mention the distress in these countries and, as illustration, inserted some account of a speech by a certain French pastor of my acquaintance made some years ago, wherein he told a *friendly* audience that they did not know what hunger was, that to go without food for a day or two was not "hunger," that he himself in his youth had had to eat roots, even grass, to keep life in him. I concluded "we in India cannot, in comparison with such hunger, complain of serious want."

I wish it to be understood that by "we in India" I associate myself with Indians in these circumstances. The source is now clear whence "Student" professes to have drawn the alleged remarks. Of the form in which he has reported them I have only this to say. The expressions "felt *for* the war" and "come to a stage when people *should* eat grass" are not of the English which I am in the habit of using. They betray at least a part authorship by "Student." The idea of *any* people having to eat grass is painful enough to me to forbid my *wishing* India to come to that stage.

With regard to "hating" and "condemning" the Home Rule movement one word is sufficient. I have very occasionally urged usually students to practise their belief in self-government by governing themselves in class. Far from hating and condemning any general or particular idea of Home Rule, I make Self-Government my whole principle in class-discipline. If any attacks are "cowardly," it is those made in an *amonymous* letter, and if any politics are "malignant" it is those which try to defame one who was born in India though of English parentage and who loves India and her people and begs to remain.—Yours, etc.,

EDWARD A. PARKER.

Wilson College,
Aug. 11, 1917.

[In reference to the above letter is should bo explained that "Student's" letter was submitted to Professor Parker before publication for any explanation he desired to make. On receipt of the above letter in reply we wrote to Professor Parker informing him that, under the circumstances, we did not propose to publish "Student's" letter, which however, had already been put in type for the purpose of submitting a proof to Professor Parker. Unfortunately by a printer's error the letter was published in our yesterday's issue entirely against the instructions of the Editor. In these circumstances we can only express our great regret that the letter of "Student" was published following on our intimation to Mr. Parker that we did not propose to publish it and comply with his request for the publication of his reply.—Editor "B. C."]

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

	On 14-8-17 Rs.	Up to Date Rs.
War Loan ..	4,300	2 93 250
War Bonds ..	3,200	10,11,475
Cash Certificates..	6 668-4	18,1[illegible]
	[illegible]	31.24.107 1

MR HENDERSON'S RESIGNATION.

(Continued from page 7.)

unionists favour the Seamens' Union boycotting of the Stockholm Conference. He adds, "We are convening the conference of trades unionists on the 20th August to demand a referendum."

BRITISH WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' DELEGATES' MOVEMENT.

An open air demonstration was held at Glasgow yesterday to protest against the prohibition of British Committees of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates' conference. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, who was received with singing of the "Red Flag," said, "Our enemies tried to bamboozle the labour movement not to go to Stockholm. They got their answer yesterday."

The "Observer" calls on the Premier to grapple with the British Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates' movement immediately.

FORTHCOMING LABOUR CONFERENCE.

EXPECTED TO REVERSE FORMER DECISION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 5-5 p.m., Aug. 14.

While many epithets like "treachery" are levelled at Mr. Henderson by the papers, the general tendency is to await his statement in the House of Commons before passing a final judgment on the Premier's grave charges.

It is hoped in many quarters that the Labour conference on the 21st August will reverse the decision of the 10th thus ending the crisi. If, on the contrary, the decision is upheld, the remaining labour ministers will be confronted with the alternative of withdrawing from Government or their party. In the former event the Premier may decide on election.

POSSIBILITY OF ESTRANGEMENT.

A dangerous feature of the situation is the possibility of estrangement and it is strongly felt that in the interests of national unity, the Government should seek a solution by consultation with the Labour party.

The "Daily Mail" urges Mr. Lloyd-George to attend the conference on the 21st and explain the situation fully and frankly and ask on behalf of the nation and the Allies for the withdrawal of the resolution of the 10th August.

OPINION IN COMMONS.

UNDOUBTEDLY IN FAVOUR OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 5-45 p.m. Aug. 14.

There is a general feeling that Mr. Henderson's speech was involved and unconvincing, although no slur is cast upon his motives. A Radical lobby correspondent says that the majority of the House of Commons considered that he dealt too much with points of detail and opinion in the House was undoubtedly in favour of Mr. Lloyd-George.

Mr. Henderson's statement that he did not receive M. Kerensky's telegram until after the conference is somewhat obscure, as other passages clearly show that he knew of the change in the attitude of the Russian Government. However, this point is regarded as a misunderstanding, in no way changing the main contentions.

Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., in an interview with the "Daily Chronicle" opined that Mr. Henderson's explanation was weaker than most people expected. The "Daily Mail" like other papers is convinced that British labour will not be affected by the passing personal controversies, but will continue to devote its whole power to the single end of victory.

MEETING OF LABOUR EXECUTIVE.

The Executive of the Labour Party met in the House of Commons last evening, the attendance including Mr. Henderson, and agreed to meet again this morning to consider the circumstances of the resignation. This will be followed by a joint meeting of the Executive and the Labour Members.

SUGGESTED REVERSAL OF FRIDAY'S DECISION.

It is reported that some trades unions are considering moving amendments at the Conference on the 21st, August, suggesting the reversal of Friday's decision.

It is noteworthy in this connection that he Secretary of the Brassworkers' Society made a statement that "We acted on Mr. Henderson's advice, because we considered that he had full information with regard to Russia, otherwise the decision would have been entirely different."

NEW LABOUR REPRESENTATIVE IN WAR CABINET.

MR. BARNES UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 1-15 p.m. Aug. 14.

The Press Bureau says that Mr. Barnes has been appointed a member of the War Cabinet. Prior to this announcement it was unofficially stated that the Labour members of the Government had unanimously approved his acceptance as the Labour representative.

A PROPHETIC DREAM.

An amazingly near thing in prophecies from Maitland's "Life of Anna Kingsford, M.D." (pp. 208-9), describing a "vision" seen by her on the night of August 5, 1877. "I perceive a great war in Europe. There are multitudes of soldiers in white uniforms and some in red. All Europe seems at war. . . . It seems to me as if France were about to be destroyed utterly. The invaders' helmet has a spike. . . . All France is doomed. Part will be a German province. I see England in possession of Calais, Normandy, and the Brittany coast; yes, of all the northern shore of France. Belgium seems to me to be Prussian."

The absence of date rather spoils it, but essentially Dr. Kingsford saw the thing that was to be—for a time—thirty-seven years later.

LATEST CABLES.

MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S RESIGNATION.

DUE TO TRANSFERENCE OF RECRUITING TO N.-S. DEPARTMENT

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., Aug. 15.

It is stated that Mr. Neville Chamberlain resigned in connection with transference of recruiting to National Service Department. Brigadier-General A. C. Geddes will be asked to inaugurate a new recruiting department.

COASTING STEAMER MALUNGA.

MISSING FOR TEN DAYS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
MELBOURNE, Aug. 14.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., Aug. 15.

The Coasting steamer Malunga, bound for Brisbane and Rabaul has been missing for ten days. Searches have been made without result. The Malunga carried a crew of forty and several passengers.

BRITISH RAID NEAR GOUZEAUCOURT.

ENEMY RAID REPULSED NEAR ROEUX.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., Aug. 15.

A British communiqué says we made a raid north-east of Gouzeaucourt and another east of Vermelles. We repulsed a raid north of Roeux. Enemy artillery was more active at Ypres and Lombartzyde.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN BELGIUM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., Aug. 15.

A French communiqué says both artilleries were active in Belgium. Reconnaissance parties penetrated the German lines at different points north-west of Rheims.

RECENT BRITISH ATTACK.

OUR SATISFACTORY COUNTER BATTERY WORK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 1-45 a.m. Aug. 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters mentions that during the recent attack, our men collected a considerable quantity of German body armour. Prisoners explain that owing to the heaviness of armour and swampiness of the ground men usually discard the armour. There have been cases where armoured Germans have disappeared in mud. A satisfactory feature of the recent fighting in Flanders has been our counter-battery work. Owing to transport difficulties the Germans collect large quantities of shells round batteries and our gunners constantly hit these dumps. Enemy gunner prisoners complain of great increase of premature and bursts in bore batteries and that many guns are the worse for wear.

The correspondent adds that, although this has not yet assumed great proportions it is a vital matter and not the least significant of the many signs that the Germans are beginning to sag under the tremendous tax on their resources.

FRENCH FIGHTING PLANES.

REMARKABLE FACILITY OF ASSAULT

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 1-45 a.m. Aug. 15.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says a remarkable instance of the facility with which the French fighting planes transform themselves into weapons of assault against the infantry is furnished by the thirty-six hours' battle on Aug. 10/11 in trenches North-West of St. Quentin. A night attack by storming troops East of the village of Fayet enabled the enemy to capture the front line to a width of six hundred yards. Counter-attacks finally expelled them on the evening of the eleventh. During this fighting the French fighting aeroplanes continually swept over the ground, flying very low and pouring in a constant hail of bullets into trenches.

An Army Order says during our counter-attacks powerful squadrons of aeroplanes engaged the enemy, seconding the infantry with a courage everyone admired. The planes came back from the battle riddled with bullets. Since the battle of the Somme, aeroplanes engaging the enemy in co-operation with our infantry has been no new thing, but they have probably never been engaged in land fighting in such numbers, or in such a systematic manner on such a narrow front. Moreover, while fighting the Germans in trenches, aviators' brilliantly discharged their ordinary duty of keeping the French command informed of the progress of the battle.

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ITALY AND THE ALLIES.

BARON SONNINO'S STRIKING SPEECH.

UNITY OF THE ENTENTE.

The principal passages in the important speech delivered, in mail week, in the Italian Chamber by Baron Sonnino, Minister for Foreign Affairs, are given below, as translated from the report published in the "Corriere della Sera." The Minister said:

On the last occasion when I had the honour of addressing this assembly two great historical facts dominated the whole international situation: the entrance of the United States into the War and the progressive development of the Russian revolution.

On the 6th of April last the Government of the United States of America declared war on Germany and ranged themselves by the side of the peoples engaged in the cruel world-struggle being waged in the cause of liberty and right. And the justice of our cause could not have obtained a sanction more solemn, more indisputable, than that which has come from the adhesion of a people which before taking up arms tried every means to keep out of the war—every means, that is, compatible with its dignity and with the dictates of justice. (Cheers.)

FROM THE UNITED STATES TO RUSSIA.

Italians have learnt with deep satisfaction of the cordial reception accorded by the United States to the Mission Extraordinary, composed of members of our Government and Parliamentary representatives, under the presidency of the Prince of Udine, which was deputed to bear to President Wilson the greetings of Italy, together with the message of our Sovereign expressing the sentiment of the entire nation in regard to this new campaign. The warmth of their reception showed that public opinion in the great Republic recognises the value of Italy's share in the world-war.

This comradeship of arms forms a new link in the chain binding together the two nations, and it is the keen desire of all Italians that it may result in a close collaboration for the benefit of progress and civilisation. (Cheers.)

The example of the United States was at once followed by the States of Cuba and Panama, while relations with Germany have also been broken off by Brazil, Bolivia, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Liberia, and Haiti.

During the month of March, together with the other Allies, the Government declared its intention of recognising the Provisional Russian Government. The Italian nation and its Parliament follow with anxious interest the course of their great Ally in its new career of liberty. We must hope that noble people may find in the leaders of a sane democracy the strength necessary to overcome the difficulties inherent to its social and constitutional transformation, and that the prudent popular instinct will not fail to hold itself on guard against insidious enemies bent not only on making their own political and military interests prevail but on destroying the free institutions of their neighbours. In full and faithful accord with her Allies in the resolute continuance of the war lies Russia's firmest safeguard for her own internal liberty and independence. (Loud applause.)

ALBANIA'S FUTURE.

The sad events in Roumania have produced a deep impression among us Italians, who have a community of race and like aspirations with that nation. But that strong people, mindful of its noble origin, is recovering, thanks to the justice of its cause, the strength required to surmount the extraordinary difficulties of its position. Roumania is preparing for revenge, and carries with her the fervent hopes of the Italian people.

Among the conditions we must make for durable peace is the restoration of the three unfortunate nations whose territories we have seen occupied and devastated, but who continue to exist, buoyed up by hopes of the future. They are Belgium, whose long and terrible martyrdom has moved the whole civilised world, Serbia, and Montenegro, overwhelmed by vastly superior forces but nevertheless unsubdued. In accord with our Allies we also place the unification of an independent Poland among the aims of this world-war which is to bring about the liberation of oppressed nations. It is in moments of greatest danger that peoples are drawn together most strongly and enduringly. (Cheers.)

The recent proclamation by the Commander of our troops in Albania publicly reconfirmed the special interest of the Italian Government in the fate of that valorous country, which is intimately bound up, not less than our direct and certain possession of Valona and its territory, with the general settlement of the Adriatic question which is one of vital importance to Italy. We recommend the independence of Albania, in conformity with the general principles on which our allianues are founded, principles which have recently been proclaimed with so much eloquence by the Government of the United States as well as by new Liberal Russia. With regard to Albania, Italy has no other object than to defend her against any conceiveable interference or intrigue on the part of a third Power, and will guarantee her the full right to dispose of herself as regards internal affairs, and will support her legitimate rights and her interests in the councils of the nations. It will be the task of all the Powers assembled to discuss a general peace, to determine the precise boundaries of the State of Albania in regard to adjoining territories. During the war all local government must necessarily be dependent on the military command, which, however, is inspired with the greatest respect for existing customs and interests. On the conclsion of peace the Albanians themselves will have full liberty to arrange their domestic affairs, whether political or administrative, economic or civil.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

The necessities of war have determined the three Allied Powers guaranteeing the Hellenic Constitution to take special measures of coercion with regard to Greece, and these have resulted in the abdication of King Constantine and the succession of his second son, Prince Alexander, to the Throne. Italy, not being one of the guaranteeing Powers referred to, had no part in all this, but here, as in the case of the general conduct of the war, its Royal Government maintains complete accord with its Allies. There is every reason to hope that Greece may now have obtained a system of internal government more stable and homogenous than heretofore, so that there may be no further danger to the Allies' military expedition in Macedonia.

We augur greater prosperity for the new reign—(ironical laughter, in which several Ministers joined)—fully convinced as we are of the firm and constant interest the two adjoining Mediterranean nations, Italy and Greece, have in proceeding, in accordance with the demands of their political and economic activity, towards that greater progress which befits their old historic traditions.

England has undertaken against Turkey fresh and vigorous military action in Palestine, which has already proved the valour of the British arms. A representative of the Italian Flag is taking part with our Ally in this expedition, which raises an old international, political, and moral interest.

Our constant care, and that of our Allies, is to maintain and increase unity of action, both military and political, as essential to success, and to secure the harmonious adjustment of respective interests, as was demonstrated anew by the hasty conference at St. Jean de Maurienne on the 19th of April last.

Italy's Mediterranean interests are essentially founded on the principle of equilibrium are equality among the Powers, and we have the fullest confidence that in any eventuality they will be equitably protected and guaranteed. (Loud applause.).

THE FORMULA FOR PEACE.

Of late there have been efforts made by many parties, by means of ingenious and subtle arguments, sometimes from hostile sources, the sole object of which is to do insidious international damage by bringing within the limits of a very brief formula all the elements required for the constituents of the auspicious peace to come. In this connection it is well to recall the wise words addressed a few days since to Russia by the Government of the United States: "The wrongs committed must, without exception, be repaired, and we must also make provision against the possibility of their recurrence." And to provide this remedy the sympathetic and peaceful-sounding affirmations of Princes will not suffice. The general situation, which comprises so many and varied problems, resulting from the diversities of race and customs, of geographical situation, of traditions, of ideals, is so manifold and complex that no formula which can be presented in a few words is adequate to express the infinite exigencies of each separate case. The ideas of equity and humanity which are the chief animating causes of all civil progress exclude of themselves the mere mechanical and uniform application of formulae all too simple in presence of the infinite variety of historic and social phenomena without which a free existence based on equity and humanity can no longer flourish.

Thus the formula purely negative in tone recently enunciated by a strong party in Petrograd ("No annexations, no indemnities") is remote from the positive idea of the liberty and independence of the people, and of the indispensable guarantees as to the maintenance of peace and of international justice. It is rather an *equivoque* masking a meaning the practical significance of which is the indemnification and the perpetuation of all the inquiries and all the outrages of the past, that is to say, merely a return to the *status quo ante bellum*."

What would say the great souls of Mazzini and Garibaldi, the glories of our age, if we to-day should meanwhile accept a formula tending to tighten the bonds that hold the Fatherland of Battisti and Sauro beneath a barbarous foreign oppression—

The applause that greeted these remarks was so general and prolonged that the speaker was compelled to pause, and it was some minutes before he could proceed. Continuing, Baron Sonnino said:

—a formula which should exclude all reparation for the iniquities and outrages sustained by Belgium, which should include the ultimate toleration of the abominable gradual extermination of the Armenians on the part of the Turks, and should impede the reconstitution of a united and an independent Poland? Could that ever represent the peace that the international organisation invoked by President Wilson in his memorable Message must guarantee for the future, the peace to assure which the United States have so chivalrously drawn the sword? (Applause.).

The objectives towards which our policy aspires, in war as in peace, are not lust of conquest and of imperialism, but the desire to secure for our Land a future of durable peace and liberty, concurrent with the progress of civilisation and the cultivation of our own moral and material resources. And to effect a lasting peace it is necessary that Italy shall be guaranteed as to the security of her national boundaries, as an essential condition of effective independence. (Prolonged applause.).

In an impassioned peroration, Baron Sonnino, amidst the growing enthusiasm of his hearers, made further declaration of the purity and the sincerity of Italy's aims, and in his concluding sentence bore testimony to the heroism and devotion of the Italian troops, who, he said, had throughout the war shown a sublime spirit of self-abnegation.—The "Morning Post."

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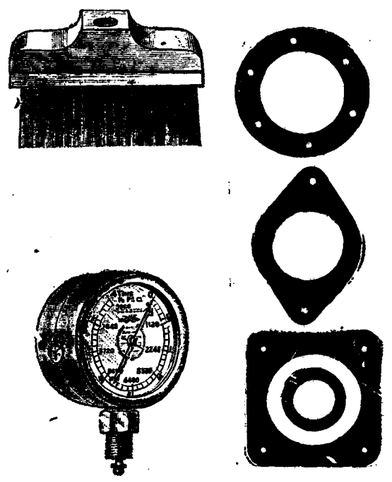

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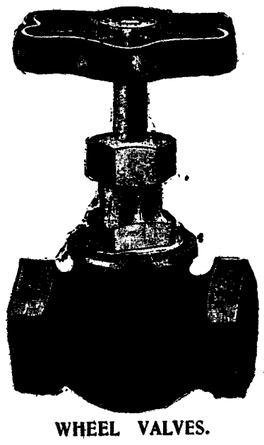

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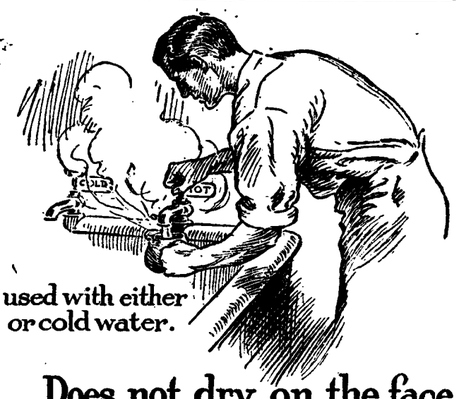

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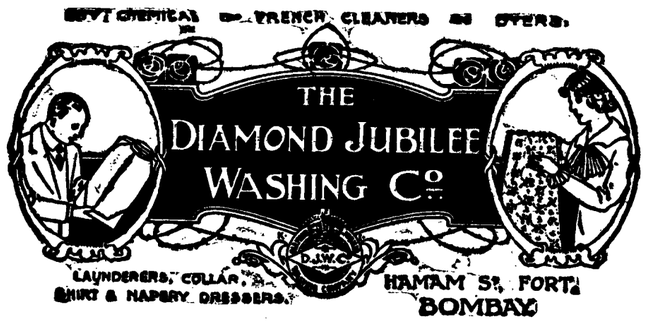

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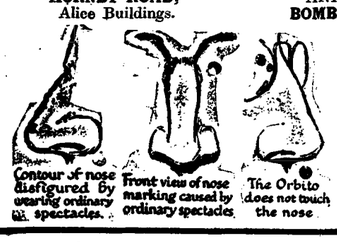
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OFFICIAL CHRISTIANITY.

AT GRIPS WITH REALITIES.

Many of us were first introduced to official Christianity when we went to school. Our mothers and fathers (or more probably our mothers, for fathers have been known to shirk these duties) took us maybe for a preliminary interview with his reverence the Headmaster. That knobby-fingered, smooth-bearded old gentleman was very suave and seemingly very sympathetic. He had cultivated the habit of appearing to listen to maternal confidences, and mothers went away from his presence with the comfortable assurance that he would be a father to Jack and Willie.

Later we made, says R. B. Ince in the "Globe," closer acquaintance with his Reverence the Head. We understood vaguely that he had been called to a holy function in the Church, but it was not this side of his activities that was brought most forcibly before us. On Sundays in chapel he donned a surplice and talked to us about—oh, well, we do not remember very clearly what he talked about. His voice was dry and monotonous, and we were content to believe that he knew the way to Heaven without being keenly desirous of following him. Heaven, with the Head waiting to welcome us inside the Golden Gates—could such a vision be easily reconciled with the ardent enthusiasms of boyhood?

We did not know then, although we know now, why Christianity, as typified by "The Head" and "Chapel," did not appeal to us. Since those days we have drifted away, and, maybe, fashioned a wider religion for ourselves to which no bishop or headmaster would subscribe. We know now that the "Head" of our school-days had taken Holy Orders, perhaps from conviction, but certainly in accordance with time-honoured and immemorial convention. Custom has decreed that the instructor of youth shall be at least a respectable, if not a holy, man. Even parents demand so much. And since you cannot, by looking at a man, gauge the degree of whiteness (or blackness) of his soul, you must have some rough-and ready test. Therefore you demand that he shall be a clergyman, an official of the Church, duly gowned, licensed, and ordained.

Parents are easily satisfied. They may not have been greatly attracted by the reverend gentleman whom later we learned to call "Old Judas," but he was cut in accordance with the recognised pattern, and therefore criticism was superfluous. His collar fastened up at the back, and he spoke with the pulpit voice. Obviously he was the kind of man you could trust to have charge over boys.

These things are echoes of pre-war times. The war has shaken us all up. It has shaken us very violently, and will shake us even more violently before it has done with us. What effect is it going to have on official Christianity? On Christianity as expounded by bishops, priests, deacons, and headmasters? Before the war all these were very great authorities indeed. They were the chosen vessels of tradition. They were the jealous guardians of the Faith once delivered to the Saints. When they spoke we listened quietly, reverently, always hoping to gather fesh manna for our souls. But even then we were sadly aware that they were, after all, only officials, and that the food they so carefully dispensed to us had been prepared several centuries ago, and that the diet was, much of it, dry and insipid as the confections preseved under glass in the buried city of Pompeii. And with the coming of war a great gulf has opened, and the dear dead days stand far away on the further side. Even an archbishop's utterance has not the same weight it had in July, 1914. We are at grips with realities, and are impatient to verbiage and the suave utterances so soothing to the official mind.

DANGERS OF OFFICIAL CHRISTIANITY.

For the issues of this war are clear. We are fighting for freedom of thoughts as well as for freedom of life and action. Old, outworn formalities and beliefs that still stand blocking the way of progress and social betterment must be swept away. Again and again the Kaiser has taken upon him to interpret the will of God to his people. In the old easy-going days of peace this habit was merely funny, but today we see its darker side. We are beginning to appreciate the dangers of an official Christianity. We are beginning to perceive that no man, be he king or kaiser, pope or high ecclesiastic, has the power or the right to justify the ways of God to man. The counsels of the Most High are unsearchable, and His ways past finding out. But Wilhelm of Prussia does not think so. He professes to believe that God is with his people while they perpetrate every infamy in the name of war. And his loyal and energetic pastors, obedient to the royal hint, expound the way of God more perfectly every Sabbath. Is not this official Christianity carried to the nth degree?

Many are asking to-day whether Christianity has proved a failure. Even bishops feel constrained to put the rhetorical question, and to answer it glibly in the negative. And some, in their impatience of official folly and cant, cry out upon the Man of Sorrows. But they do wrong. He who waged lifelong war upon the tradition of the Jews most assuredly did not give us official Christianity.

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MEASURING HUNGER.

SOME REMARKABLE EXPERIMENTS

A method of measuring and comparing degrees of hunger, and for ascertaining its nature more exactly, has been devised by Dr. A. J. Carlson and described by him in a book recently published by the University of Chicago, entitled "The Control of Hunger in Health and Disease." Our quotations are from an article based on Dr. Carlson's book, contributed to the "Illustrated World" (Chicago):

"Dr. Carlson's work has involved the accurate measuring of hunger 'contractions' through some experiments which would have got him burned at the stake as a sorcerer in Galileo's day. He has measured carefully the pressure and the amount of stomach-contraction in human beings during health and sickness, during waking periods and during sleep, during repletion and during starvation, in new-born infants, in dogs of high and low degree, in rabbits, guinea-pigs, pigeons, turtles, frogs, and snakes. By inserting into the stomach a double-walled rubber balloon, with bismuth-paste between the two walls, he actually has seen the movements of the stomach and photographed them by means of the X-ray. To test the sensitiveness of the inner stomach-wall to touch, he has scrubbed out the inside of his stomach with a stiff brush attached to a strong piano-wire. He has gone without food for days to measure the stomach-reactions during starvation.

"How can such tests be made? If hunger is merely the feeling of hunger, how can it be measured accurately? In general, the following method, devised by Dr. Carlson, was employed in the various experiments.

"The subject of the experiment is directed to swallow a small rubber balloon, to which is attached a very flexible tube of rubber. The balloon is inflated after it reaches the stomach, and the rubber tube is slipped over one end of a glass tube which has been bent into the shape of a 'U.' In this U-tube there is a liquid—usually chloroform or bromoform—and on the surface of the liquid, in the arm of the 'U' opposite the one to which the rubber tube is attached, there is a float. From the top of this float there rises an upright, to the top of which a light marker is attached. This marker is so placed that it brushes against a recording surface, which is wound around a revolving drum. As the drum turns, the marker records an even, straight, horizontal line on the recording surface. If the stomach, however, contracts, it compresses the balloon, which acts like any other rubber bulb when it is squeezed by shooting out the contained air; this pushes up the liquid in the U-shaped tube so that it raises the level in the arm bearing the float and its marker, and this marker traces a sharp upward curve on the recording surface as the drum revolves. Thus each contraction of the stomach makes a definite measurable record of its duration an intensity."

One of the doctor's subjects was unfortunate enough to swallow accidentally a strong solution of caustic soda when he was a boy. This closed the oesophagus, so that no food could pass to the stomach. An opening was cut through the abdominal wall, and all food is placed in the stomach through a flexible rubber tube three-fourths of an inch in diameter. Through this tube Dr. Carlson has been able to make inspections of the stomach by putting an electric light into it. Says Dr. Deutsch.

WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENS.

"According to these experiments, what actually happens when we are hungry is this: As soon as the stomach is empty, a series of weak or slight contractions, gradually becoming stronger, takes place. On an average, these contractions last about thirty seconds each, while the entire contraction-period occupies from thirty to forty-five minutes. At first the individual contractions are definitely separated, coming from two to five minutes apart, but toward the end of the period, the more vigorous contractions follow one another immediately and without interruption. Indeed in young and vigorous individuals the contractions come so rapidly toward the end of the period that they form a "tetanus," or cramp, of uninterrupted contraction, which endures for several minutes. This is the 'hungry stomachache.'

"This period of contractions is the hunger-period, and each individual contraction is a hunger-pang. The periods come anywhere from half-an-hour to two and-a-half hours apart in normal healthy adults. In infants, where Professor Carlson has measured the hunger contractions by this same balloon method, the contraction-periods come much more frequently, and sometimes will cause babies to show restlessness, wake up, and cry. . . .

"There is no doubt that stomach contraction produces hunger sensations. The sensation as recorded in the minds of the people experimented with and the stomach contractions as recorded on the revolving drum run absolutely hand in hand. In fact, where Dr. Carlson induced artificial contractions of the stomach, such contractions were felt by the subjects of the experiment as hunger, and were defined as such.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN HUNGER AND APPETITE.

"One of the points which Dr. Carlson has brought out is the fact that a sharp distinction must be drawn between hunger and appetite. Appetite is a matter of memory in the individual, the pleasurable thoughts of past enjoyment of edibles naturally causing us to seek similar enjoyable experiences. It is through this medium that 'appetisers' work. The general belief has been heretofore that such substances increase the vigour of the hunger contractions. On the contrary, Dr. Carlson has shown that they temporarily allay these contractions, but produce a sensation which tempts us to get 'more of the same.'

"Every one has read tales of shipwreck and the horrors of starvation, with the increasingly intense and ravenous desire for food. Dr. Carlson and one of his assistants voluntarily have undergone periods of starvation of five days' duration to determine accurately what takes place. It is true, there is a slight increase throughout the starvation period of the hunger contractions. The records of these experiments show this to be the case. But after the first three days the desire for food diminishes and sometimes turns to revulsion at the sight of edibles! All discomfort from the experiment disappeared after the first meal following the fasting period, and from the second day thereafter Dr. Carlson states that he felt as though he had had 'a pleasant month's vacation in the mountains.'

"With a definite measurable index as to the strength of hunger, it is possible accurately to determine the results of various external factors on the hunger sensation. For instance, the old cure of tightening one's belt during cases of extreme hunger can be tested out absolutely. That is what Dr. Carlson has done. He finds that in subjects where there is external pressure on the abdominal muscles, the stomach contractions—that is, hunger-pangs—are very noticeably abated. This is due in part to the distraction of attention from the stomach to pressure on the other organs of the abdomen, and in part to the fact that the sensation of abodminal pressure leads to a feeling of satiety.

"Dr. Carlson has found that smoking inhibits hunger-pangs to a marked extent. This is particularly true of the people who are not habitual smokers. Habitual smokers, however, must turn from mild cigars or cigarettes to very strong cigars or pipes before the hunger contractions, as recorded by the balloon method, are diminished. This is Nature's way of insisting that her needs be met.

"In the same way, it has been found that exercise, prolonged cold baths, and the like, increase hunger, although they do not, necessarily, increase the hunger contractions, as Dr. Carlson points out. They do, however, increase the nervous excitability of the individual, so that he becomes more acutely conscious of the hunger-'pang' which follow the typical hunger contractions."—"Literary Digest."

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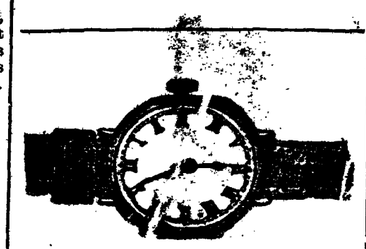

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Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.